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SCINTEIA ADVOCATES CUTTING MILITARY BUDGETS

AU021053 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1033 GMT 2 Mar 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 02/03/1984 -- In an extensive survey of the causes of the persisting world economic crisis, Bucharest newspaper SCINTEIA of March 2 shows that the rise in military expenditure is one of the main factors which contributed to the outburst of the current world economic crisis just as to its sharpening.

There is no country which cannot be affected by the arms race and consequently be vitally interested in the reduction of military arsenals, the newspaper shows, mentioning that Socialist Romania and President Nicolae Ceausescu consider that the freeze and gradual reduction of military budgets are the main chain within the aggregate of these measures which can put the disarmament process in motion.

The consistent stance in favour of disarmament found a telling expression in Romania's proposals advanced to the UN as well. Specifically, these proposals aim at freezing military spending and gradually cutting them by 10-15 percent until 1985. The funds thus released are to be used both to support the developing countries and to provide new workplaces and achieve other economic and social measures in the countries which make such a reduction. The newspaper mentions that Romania decided to maintain military spending at the same level as in 1982 until 1985, and stresses: To put an end to the arms race, to the nuclear one in particular, means to release huge material, financial, technical, and human resources so necessary for the settlement of the serious problems facing mankind, and for the ensurance of all peoples' socioeconomic progress. It also means a comeback to reason, to respect for man and his needs.

SCINTEIA shows in conclusion: An effective cut on military budgets is not an easy task. Yet, it is fully achievable provided that its stringent character is understood, that political will is shown and the peoples make their voices be heard more powerfully in favour of disarmament, of advancing towards the major goal, i.e. the building of a world free of weapons and wars, a world of peace and prosperity.

FURTHER ON WARSAW PACT MILITARY BUDGET PROPOSALS

Romania Informs NATO Embassies

LD061139 Budapest MTI in English 1015 GMT 6 Mar 84

[Text] Budapest, March 5 (MTI) -- Under an agreement by Warsaw Treaty member states, the Romanian Ministry of Foreign Affairs presented a memorandum to the Bucharest embassies of NATO member states Monday and copies were presented by the London Embassy of Romania to the London Embassy of Iceland, and the Brussels Embassy of Romania to the Brussels Embassy of Luxembourg. The annex to the memorandum includes a proposal by the Warsaw Treaty member states to the NATO member states for talks on the freeze and reduction of military expenditure.

The proposal states that the Warsaw Treaty member states, including Hungary, are deeply concerned over the arms race at an increasing pace as it carries particularly dangerous consequences for international peace and security.

The proposal emphasizes, inter alia, that "the Warsaw Treaty member states take a stand for curing the arms race and for disarmament, with particular attention to nuclear disarmament. They are of the opinion that such agreements should be concluded which result in the genuine reduction of armed forces and arms, and the securing of a balance of power at the lowest level."

MTI Evaluation

LD061838 Budapest MTI in English 1713 GMT 6 Mar 84

["On Mutual Reduction of Military Expenses" -- MTI headline]

[Text] Budapest, March 6 (MTI) -- "The reduction of military expenses is obviously an attractive prospect for all nations, even if it is not so for every government. The introduction of such measures will undoubtedly improve the international atmosphere," states MTI correspondent Csaba Kiss in his Tuesday commentary.

In connection with the latest proposal of the Warsaw Treaty member states, issued on March 5, he recalls that it was not the first time that the Warsaw Treaty member states proposed the reciprocal reduction of military budgets. For instance, the Soviet Union had submitted such a proposal in the years right after World War II.

Some two decades later, a peace programme accepted by the 24th Congress of the CPSU also underlined that the Soviet Union was "prepared to conclude an agreement on the reduction of military budgets, especially those of big powers."

Last year per capita military spending was 450 dollars in NATO countries, and since its establishment NATO member countries have spent 13 trillion dollars on armament.

Since the Reagan administration has come into power, states the commentary, Washington has multiplied its military budget, especially sums spent on new arms and arms systems and weapons of mass destruction.

It is obvious that necessary counter-measures require considerable expenses in the socialist countries, as it was stated by Konstantin Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, last week.

The recently submitted proposal of the Warsaw Treaty member states gives concrete shape to the general ideas of a comprehensive draft adopted at the session of the Political Consultative Committee held in Prague last January. First steps would be of symbolic character to prove good intention and would promote talks on the implementation of further, more complicated and reciprocal reduction.

TANJUG Report

LD061727 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1646 GMT 6 Mar 84

[Text] Bucharest, March 6 (TANJUG) -- Romania's Ministry of Foreign Affairs has presented a note to the ambassadors of the 16-nation NATO pact accredited to Bucharest, proposing in the name of the Warsaw Treaty freezing and reducing of military outlays by both military blocs. Within this context, it is proposed that direct negotiations on this problem start as soon as possible between the Warsaw Treaty and NATO pact member countries.

The note sets out the already known stands that the arms race, particularly the nuclear arms race, obstructs the socio-economic development of all, including the developing countries. This is why it proposes cuts in the military budgets of countries in both military blocs, providing that each country fixes itself the amount which it wishes to reduce. The military budget would be frozen for a period of about three years and this would be something like a transitional period in which direct negotiations between the two military groupings would start.

A joint agreement on a maximum ceiling for military budget is also proposed.

In its note, Romania's Ministry of Foreign Affairs acts in the name of all Warsaw Treaty member countries and, thus, it expresses readiness in their name for examining other proposals or measures as well as for putting military budgets on ice.

Belgrade: Success for Romania

AU062106 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 6 Mar 84

[Text] The call for negotiations on limiting the military budget of the two opposed military blocs, which was presented on behalf of the Warsaw Pact members to 14 ambassadors of Western countries in Bucharest yesterday, has attracted the attention and comment of Moscow diplomatic circles. Here is a report by VJESNIK correspondent Bogoljub Lacmanovic:

Just as in 1979, or at the beginning of last year in the Prague declaration, Warsaw Pact members propose that one should sit at the negotiating table as soon as possible and that every member-country of the two opposing military alliances reduce, at least symbolically, its military budget. This would, according to the proposers' assessment, improve the world's political climate and make possible a continuation of negotiations on a further gradual reduction in military spending and the arms race. The Warsaw bloc member-countries' renewed proposal on limiting military budgets suggests that all countries of the opposite military alliances sit at the negotiating table. This is, it seems to us, the most important message of this proposal, which can be considered, as far as relations within the Warsaw alliance are concerned, a political success for Romania, the country in which the proposal was presented to the opposite side yesterday.

It is well known that Romania has been demanding for a long time within the military alliance to which it belongs that other member-countries of the military alliance -- that is, the military alliances -- be more actively included and acquire a more active position in the Soviet-American negotiations on disarmament. We may mention, for instance, that Bucharest demanded of Moscow last fall that before breaking up -- that is, leaving -- the Soviet-American negotiations on Euromissiles in Geneva, it hold a session with its military allies and inform them on the course and the reasons for leaving the negotiations. Moscow left the Geneva negotiations, but failed to hold the session that Romania had previously demanded; thus one can presume that this was the very reason that Ceausescu and the RCP failed to send their representative to the joint ideological meeting of the communist parties of allied countries in Moscow on 5 January. Gromyko visited Bucharest at the end of January; so one can conclude that Ceausescu managed to convince his prominent guest from Moscow of the justifiability of at least some of the Romanian stands.

Of course, it is most interesting at this time to see the West's reaction to the Eastern military alliance's latest proposal. The Warsaw initiatives on negotiating limits on military budgets have been rejected by the West so far. The West accused Moscow that the Soviet budget item on military spending fails to correspond to the real situation and that the Soviet Union's military spending is greater by far than what is presented in the state budget. We may add here that the Soviet Union's military budget has been averaging about R17.05 billion for more than 10 years now and that with these funds the Soviet Union has been maintaining the arms balance with the West.

Praise From BTA

AU061255 Sofia BTA in English 1242 GMT 6 Mar 84

["Initiative With Historic Value" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, March 6 (BTA) -- Commentator Kh. Radev) -- The active peace foreign policy of the socialist countries was supplemented with a new constructive and useful initiative. The underlying good will and sincere wish in it are evidently aimed at reaching a solution to one of the most important international problems with common efforts. It contains no strivings for unilateral advantages to harm other countries or alliances. It calls for energetic measures in the name of world peace and in the name of guaranteeing the security of peoples.

The proposal of the member-states of the Warsaw Treaty to the NATO member-countries for negotiations on non-increase and reduction of military expenses undoubtedly holds a historic significance. It points to the concrete paths and ways leading to the easing of international tensions. In it is expressed the sincere wish to immediately take effective practical measures to improve the political climate in Europe and in the whole world.

The document points clearly and explicitly to the great advantages which lie ahead of the translation of this proposal into reality. The achievement of an agreement on mutual non-increase of military expenses and, later on, on their reduction would release peoples of a heavy and often unnecessary burden. Instead of destructive weapons, which bring nothing good to anybody, immense sums will be injected into social development, which means into making life better for hundreds of millions of people. Such a decision would be of particularly great significance for the developing countries, which need a serious material aid. So that it won't be an exaggeration to say that the whole mankind would benefit from the realization of the latest proposal.

The high value of the initiative of the socialist countries is determined also by the fact that it is being made at a time when the arms race is growing at ever faster rates. Data are already at hand that preparations are going on for its transfer into space. And this would already mean a qualitatively new step with extremely dangerous consequences. Under such circumstances the reduction of the military expenses, especially of the nuclear states, will help curb the arms race and will create the necessary preconditions for a gradual disarmament.

The main task at present is to preserve and strengthen peace in the world. This is what the new proposal of the Warsaw Treaty member-states is insistently calling for.

PAP Report

LD061218 Warsaw PAP in English 1115 GMT 6 Mar 84

[Text] Bucharest 5 March (PAP) -- Under an agreement between Warsaw Treaty states, the Romanian Foreign Ministry today handed the embassies of NATO countries in Bucharest an aide-memoire together with a "proposal from the states parties to the Warsaw Treaty for the NATO countries on the question of negotiations on non-increase and reduction of military spendings". The Warsaw Treaty states offered the NATO countries to hold preliminary consultations with the participation of all member states of the two alliances in order to conclude an agreement on the opening of negotiations on mutual non-increase of military spendings and their reduction.

The proposal of the Warsaw Treaty countries points out their deep concern over the continuing, increasingly accelerated arms race, which produces extremely dangerous consequences for the cause of international peace and security. The Warsaw Treaty states are for transition to disarmament, nuclear disarmament in particular.

Growing military spendings are hampering economic and social progress. All countries should take part in actions aimed at a non-increase and reduction of military spendings. Realization of these undertakings by the Warsaw Treaty states and the NATO countries would have special significance, given their big share of expenditures on armaments.

Putting forth their offer for negotiations, the Warsaw Treaty States voice the readiness to undertake joint efforts with the NATO countries to find realistic solutions, which would be mutually acceptable and which would make it possible to overcome the obstacles emerging in a discussion on the question of non-increase and reduction of military spendings. They call on the NATO countries to act in the same spirit. In a supplement to the initiatives contained in the Prague declaration and the Moscow statement, the Warsaw Treaty states offer the following steps on the road leading to the solution of the reduction of military spending:

- A small symbolic and singular reduction of the Warsaw Treaty and NATO military spendings carried out as mutual example (each state alone would determine the figure of the reduction sum), and then a freeze of these budgets for at least three years.

- A simultaneous first-step reduction of military budgets of the Warsaw Treaty and NATO states, which have nuclear arms, by a sum set both jointly and in advance; the concrete reduction sum of each of those states should be part of an agreed sum ensuing from the gross national product.

- A reduction of military budgets of the respective member states of the Warsaw Treaty and the NATO in connection with the realization of concrete undertakings in the sphere of disarmament, which could be worked out in the course of disarmament negotiations (each of the participants in these or other disarmament negotiations would determine the sum of reduction in its military budget after appropriate agreements are reached).

- Mutual agreement on maximum levels for military budgets that would be lower than those at present.

The Warsaw Treaty countries are ready to examine proposals for other undertakings in this sphere.

The Warsaw Treaty countries offer preparatory consultations at a working level to agree on the goals, date and venue of the negotiations, their level, etc.

We voice the hope that a positive response to this proposal will come as soon as possible, said the document in conclusion.

RZECZPOSPOLITA Comments

LD061322 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0530 GMT 6 Mar 84

[Text) Today's newspapers view the Warsaw Pact states' aide-memoire to the NATO countries concerning negotiations on the nonincrease and reduction of military spending.

"In the past the socialist states also put forward the idea included in the document, RZECZPOSPOLITA writes. Many times, jointly or individually, they put forward proposals aiming at a nonincrease or reduction of military spending by both Warsaw Pact and NATO states. Those initiatives were guided by one idea: to freeze or at least reduce funds for armaments. The sums acquired this way could be devoted to the socioeconomic development of one's own countries and also of developing states. They would contribute to solving the dilemmas of the 20th century, which have a socioeconomic, demographic and ecological character.

One also has to underline, RZECZPOSPOLITA says, that consultation itself on freezing or reducing military spending would be a kind of measure for building confidence in international relations.

Praise From PAP

LD061251 Warsaw PAP in English 1115 GMT 6 Mar 84

[Text] Warsaw 5 March -- Commenting on the Warsaw Treaty offer for mutual action not to increase and later reduce military budgets, which was handed over to the ambassadors of NATO countries in Bucharest on March 5, a Polish press agency PAP journalist said:

This new initiative is a substantiation of the ideas contained in the Prague declaration of the states parties to the Warsaw Treaty of January 1983 and reaffirmed at the June 1983 Moscow meeting of leading party and state activists from Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, the GDR, Poland, Romania, Hungary and the USSR, who called on the NATO states for an immediate opening of negotiations to reach agreement on non-increase of military spendings as of January 1, 1984.

The aide-memoire offers first a small symbolic step, on the basis of mutual example, in the form of a reduction of military spendings determined by the interested state itself and, later on, a freeze of military spendings at this reduced level for three years, for example.

The socialist states also propose a simultaneous reduction of the budgets of the member states of both alliances which have nuclear weapons by a sum total agreed in advance.

They also envisage a cut in the expenditures of member states of both alliances in connection with tangible disarmament steps. It would be also possible to fix maximum levels of military spendings at a lower mark than that at present. The agreements on reduced military expenditures should be realized in such a way as to ensure [as received] all the participants that they are carried into effect.

This mutual restraint in military spendings would not only contribute to the arrest of the arms race but would make it possible to allocate thus saved material means for both the purposes of socio-economic development of the interested states and for assistance for the most needy developing countries.

The initiative of the socialist states answers one of the key postulates of the international community. This is the goal that has been put forth by the 2nd special disarmament session of the U.N. General Assembly.

ROMANIAN DELEGATE AT STOCKHOLM ON DISARMAMENT

AU061922 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1902 GMT 6 Mar 84

[Text] Stockholm AGERPRES 6/3/1984 -- Emphasizing the outstanding importance attached by Socialist Romania to the negotiation and covenanting in the European forum of concrete measures of confidence and security apt to actually help preventing the current course of events from worsening, lessening the tension, resuming the dialogue and equally to lead to the cessation of the arms race and open the path to disarmament in the continent, to nuclear disarmament first of all, the Romanian chief delegate addressed the plenum in the latest session of the Conference on Confidence and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe, called on all the delegations to cooperate for a passage the soonest to a concrete dialogue, stressing that a realistic base for negotiations was offered by the proposals advanced or to be advanced, so as to meet thus the interests of security of all participant states.

Then, he highlighed that the conference had to focus on the drafting, in keeping with the mandate established under the Madrid meeting final act, of a coherent and comprehensive package of measures pursuing a better knowledge of military activities that can endanger other states' security, the limitation of such activities to the end of curbing and halting the arms race, and the assumption of new political commitments apt to ensure the strict observance by all states, with no exception at all, of the obligation assumed under the UN Charter and the Helsinki Final Act with regard to the non-recourse to force or to threat with force. The negotiation of such measures must be a stage-wise, gradual process, starting with the covenanting in a first stage of the measures that can be more easily applied and advancing to increasingly complex and substantive measures. All along this process the proposals advanced by the participant states must be permanently in the focus of the conference that should not ignore or reject any of them a priori.

In connection with the proposals presented by Romania at the conference, emphasis was placed on the fact that concrete understandings regarding the limitation of the military activities in the continent, the freezing of the military expenditures of the states as a step toward reducing them and drafting an all-European treaty on non-recourse to force or threat with force would greatly contribute to the efforts for a comeback to a policy of detente, good understanding and cooperation among nations. The making the soonest of tangible progress at the Stockholm conference, the Romanian representative concluded, would be of a nature to influence in the positive the disarmament negotiations in other fora and also to contribute to the peaceful settlement of the conflicts in various parts of the world, to strengthening world peace and security.

KREMLIN'S 'DESIRE TO NEGOTIATE' WITH U.S.

AU061023 Tirana ATA in French 1900 GMT 4 Mar 84

[Text] Tirana, March 4 (ATA) -- The secretary general of the Soviet revisionist party, K. Chernenko, has delivered a speech to electors. In it he presented more or less the line of the program he will pursue in his new post, which is the prolongation and the deepening of the already known policy of Soviet social-imperialism inside as well as outside the country. Chernenko took pains to present Soviet foreign policy "as being interested in peace and the reduction of armaments". Seeing that this propaganda contradicts the reality of continued Soviet armament, Chernenko tried to justify it by the accusation of continued American armament. He declared that the Soviet Union will even further intensify its arms buildup.

Attacking the United States for the bitter rivalry which it engenders in various regions and for various international problems, Chernenko also expressed the Kremlin's desire to negotiate with the White House over the problem of arms and other problems of international life. He reiterated the old Soviet proposal regarding a so-called freeze of American and Soviet nuclear armaments, by using blackmail and openly admitting that "so many arms have been accumulated that this will not create the least danger for the security of either party."

The Americans have lost no time in welcoming the Soviet readiness and this basis for the continuation of negotiations. Immediately after Chernenko's speech U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz congratulated the Soviet Government on its position, stating that "the President has expressed his willingness for real negotiations with the Soviets."

Speaking about domestic problems, he was, among other things, obliged to recognize the "unfavorable trend of the first 2 years of the present 5-year plan in which the rhythms of economic growth have diminished." He affirmed that in the economy there are numerous sectors "which are in a backward state. Production capacity is not utilized fully. The experimental basis of mechanical industry is extremely feeble." As a way of overcoming all these economic problems, the Kremlin chief has proposed "economic experiments" and "the granting of more rights to enterprises," which, as one knows, is a deepening of the capitalist forms of self-management in the Soviet Union.

RURAL INCOMES REPORTED RISING FASTER THAN URBAN

AU061031 Tirana ATA in English 0915 GMT 6 Mar 84

[Text] Tirana, March 6 (ATA) -- The pleasure of the work done last year is being felt even more now by the Albanian cooperative members when the annual real income are being distributed. "The fruits" of the sweat and toil of the members of the agricultural cooperative of the higher type of Grapsh in Gjirokaster District are materialized in the growth of the real incomes by 14.8 per cent. Likewise, in Lapardha, (Berat District), the real income per capita of the population, as against 1982 increased 8.8 per cent, whereas in the higher type agricultural cooperative of Vaqar (Tirana District) they were 10.5 per cent higher. The same phenomena is noticed in other agricultural cooperatives of the country.

All their prosperity and increasing wellbeing of the Albanian peasant today is based on the political economic and social stability of the country and the high rate and stable development of production. This is also seen in the results of the last year where the achievements in agriculture were better than those of the other years of the current five year plan.

The total agricultural production, as against 1982 was 9 per cent higher. High results were also attained in wheat, sunflower, fruits, olives, etc, where the tasks were realised and overfulfilled. Likewise, there were produced more than a year ago were sugar beet, potatoes, beans, vegetables, milk, eggs etc. [as received] Precisely on this basis and due to the growth of production, the wellbeing of our cooperativist peasantry has constantly increased.

The increase of the income of the cooperativist peasantry at faster rates than those of the urban population, is an annual phenomenon in our country. Hence, during 1960-1970 period, they increased 1.4 times more than the income of the population in the cities. For 1971-1980, this growth was 2.4 times up to 3 times larger. In 1982 alone, as compared with 1980, the real income per capita in the countryside rose 28 per cent, as compared with 4.1 per cent that was the growth of the population. In the meantime, the fund of consumption was 31 per cent higher. During the last year too, the real income per capita of the population in the countryside were 11.6 per cent towards 1982. [sentence as received]

Moreover, on the basis of the rapid increase of the agricultural and livestock production envisaged for 1985, as against 1981, the fund of consumption in the agricultural cooperatives will be 24.5 per cent higher.

The growth of the total agricultural production, and consequently of the income of the cooperativists, the continuous aid of the state with cadres, agricultural means, credits, fertilizers, numerous constructions, electrification, the wide educational and medical network free of charge, the numerable socio-cultural buildings, pensions, the motor road and telephone network and many achievements are mirror to the successful efforts being made in Albania in regard to the further narrowing of differentations between the countryside and the town. They are clear proof of the fact that the party has always had at the center of attention the working man, the ever better meeting of his material and cultural needs.

ZHIVKOV, MLADENOV DEPART FOR LIBYA 6 MARCH

3-Day Visit Planned

AU060815 Sofia BTA in English 0800 GMT 6 Mar 84

[Text] Sofia, Feb 6 (BTA) -- This morning Mr Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council, left for Libya. He will pay a three-day official and friendly visit there at the invitation of Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the First-of-September Revolution in the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. Mr Todor Zhivkov is accompanied by the minister of foreign affairs, Mr Petur Mladenov, by the minister of foreign trade, Mr Khristo Khristov, by the chairman of the national agro-industrial complex, Mr Aleksandur Petkov and by the first deputy minister of building and urban development, Mr Ivan Sakarev.

Depart From Sofia

AU061029 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1000 GMT 6 Mar 84

[Excerpts] On 6 March Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, departed on an official and friendly visit to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah Comrade Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, and the officials accompanying him were seen off at Sofia airport by the following persons: Comrades Grisha Filipov, Dobri Dzhurov, Yordan Yotov, Ognyan Doynov, Pencho Kubadinski, Petur Tanchev, Stanko Todorov, Todor Bozhinov, Chudomir Aleksandrov, Georgi Atanasov, Georgi Yordanov, Grigor Stoichkov, Dimitur Stoyanov, Petur Dyulgerov, Stanish Bonev, Dimitur Stanishev, Vasil Tsanov, Kiril Zarev, and Emil Khristov; and by deputy chairman of the State Council and the Council of Ministers.

Arrive in Tripoli

AU061757 Sofia BTA in English 1732 GMT 6 Mar 84

[Excerpts] Tripoli, March 6 (BTA Spec Corr) -- The official visit to Libya of Mr Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council of Bulgaria began on his arrival at Tripoli Airport where he was welcomed by Mr Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi and other officials, the Bulgarian top leader told Libyan journalists: "I am looking forward to the talks with the highly respected in Bulgaria leader of the First of September Revolution in the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi. I am convinced that our present meeting will give a fresh impetus to the further development and deepening of the close and fruitful bilateral ties in the interest of Bulgaro-Libyan cooperation, in the name of peace and international security."

Libyan Reportage

For Libyan reportage on the official visit of Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the Communist Party and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, including his meeting with Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, see the North Africa section of the 7 March Middle East and Africa DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

STROUGAL RETURNS 6 MARCH FROM VISIT TO HUNGARY

LD061744 Prague CTK in English 1710 GMT 6 Mar 84

[Text] Prague (CTK) -- Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal returned home on Tuesday from a friendly working visit to Hungary at the invitation of his Hungarian colleague Gyorgy Lazar. Lubomir Strougal and other members of the Czechoslovak delegation were welcomed at the airport by federal deputy premiers and other officials.

HOFFMANN RECEIVES ARAB TRADE UNION OFFICIAL

LD062021 Prague CTK in English 1832 GMT 6 Mar 84

[Text] Prague [No date as received] (CTK) -- Support for the Arab people against imperialism, Zionism, and domestic and foreign reaction was voiced here on Tuesday by Karel Hoffmann and Hamid Jallud.

Karel Hoffman, chairman of the Central Council of Czechoslovak Trade Unions, received Hamid Jallud, general secretary of the International Confederation of Arab Trade Unions (ICATU), visiting Czechoslovakia at the invitation of the Prague-based World Federation of Trade Unions. They voiced support in particular to the struggle of the Arab people of Palestine, led by the Palestine Liberation Organization, and the national and patriotic forces in Lebanon.

Karel Hoffmann and Hamid Jallud denounced the aggressive policy of the most reactionary circles of world imperialism, led by the USA, striving to upset the balance of strategic forces and gain military superiority. They emphasized that the most important task of trade unions at this time is to struggle for peace, a halt to the arms race and disarmament.

CUBAN MINISTER, DELEGATION DEPART AFTER TALKS

LD61402 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1130 GMT 6 Mar 84

[Text] The delegation of the Interior Ministry of the Republic of Cuba led by Ramiro Valdes Menendez, member of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee Politburo, deputy chairman of the State Council and the Council of Ministers and interior minister, left Prague today. It was in Czechoslovakia at the invitation of Vratislav Vajnar, federal minister of the interior. During the friendly working visit, questions of further mutual cooperation between the security organs of the two countries were evaluated.

TRADE WITH HUNGARY, ARAB COUNTRIES REVIEWED

Cooperation With Hungary

LD051145 Prague CTK in English 1049 GMT 5 Mar 84

[Text] Prague (CTK) -- Hungary is the fifth biggest trade partner of Czechoslovakia which ranks fourth in Hungarian foreign trade. Last year, goods exchange was worth 1,400 million rubles, about 10 percent more than in 1982.

Development of bilateral economic cooperation is furthered by the two countries' membership in the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA), and by the fact that they have complementary national economies.

In the exchange of goods, the share is growing of engineering products which now account for more than half of the total. Increases include Czechoslovak machine tools, and Hungarian farm machinery. Major items in Czechoslovak supplies to Hungary are components for the first Hungarian nuclear power plant at Paks.

Czechoslovakia imports Hungarian telecommunications equipment, water treatment plants, and equipment for bakeries and the chemical industry.

Goods manufactured under agreements on industrial specialization and cooperation account for almost 40 per cent of Czechoslovak-Hungarian trade.

Cooperation in the automobile industry and production of building materials and farm machinery will increase the exchange of goods in the five-year period 1981-1985 by more than 1,000 million roubles. Buses are made jointly by the Hungarian company Ikarus and Avia of Czechoslovakia, small tractors made in cooperation between Agrostroj Jicin, the Czechoslovak manufacturers of agricultural machinery, and Meogepem Bekecsaba are exported also to other socialist countries.

Since the 1970s, cooperation has been growing in joint construction projects. Hungarian firms built department stores in Bratislava and Cierna Nad Tisou in Slovakia, the Voronez Hotel in Brno, and a new plant for the engineering works Tos Trencin, West Slovakia.

Czechoslovak construction enterprises built a modern municipal refuse incinerating plant in Budapest, and will start reconstruction of the thermal power plant in Pecs this year.

The range of Czechoslovak-Hungarian relations and the similiarity of the two countries' economic programs determined the agenda of the talks held in Prague last year during a visit of Hungarian Premier Gyorgy Lazar.

It has been recognized that the need for intensification of the national economies and lower dependence on imports from capitalist countries will require new and more effective forms of bilateral cooperation.

Arab Countries

LD061446 Prague CTK in English 1339 GMT 6 Mar 84

[Text] Prague (CTK) -- Czechoslovakia's trade with Arab countries regularly exceeded 1,000 million dollars in the past several years.

Last year's export to the Arab world were almost 23 percent of total exports to non-socialist countries, and 60 percent of exports to the developing world.

The biggest trade partners are Iraq, Syria, Egypt and Libya, followed by Lebanon, Algeria, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, Sudan, Jordan, Kuwait, Morocco, Tunisia and the two Yemens.

The importance of Czechoslovak exports for the economic and industrialization programs of the Arab countries is evident from the almost 70 percent share of engineering products, such as oil refinery equipment, tractor components, lorries, locomotives, power plant equipment and power lines, textile machinery, grain mills, pumping stations, water treatment plants.

Also important items in Czechoslovak exports are raw materials and semifinished products, paper, timber, flat glass, nitrogen fertilizers, conveyor belts and tiles, as well as earth drilling, road construction, water reservoirs, etc.

Exports of consumer goods included a wide range of textile products, footwear, costume jewelry, dairy products and sugar.

Czechoslovak imports from Arab states are about 14 percent of imports from developing countries. The main items are phosphates, iron ore, zinc, phosphor fertilizers, manganese and copper concentrates, citrus fruits, juices, rice, leather garments and textile products.

FEDERAL ASSEMBLY CHAMBERS TO CONVENE 21-22 MARCH

LD062006 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 6 Mar 84

[Text] The Presidia of the Chamber of the Peoples and the Chamber of Nations of the Federal Assembly made a decision in Prague today to convene on 21 and 22 March a joint meeting of the chambers. The deputies will discuss the report of the federal government about the fulfillment of its program declaration, the governmental bill of the law about the system of primary and secondary schools and some other governmental bills.

The Presidia of the two chambers discussed and endorsed the report of the federal minister of agriculture and food on the experience from the procurement of agricultural products from small agricultural plot holders. They praised in their conclusions that this activity which contributes to the enrichment of the markets is being gradually enlivened.

But beside the positive results there are also some negative phenomena, especially with regard to not adhering to the provisions on setting the retail prices of agricultural products for small plot holders and small scale breeders to sell their products at the market places. It is necessary to make a control in this direction stricter through price setting bodies and national committee so as to halt sale for excessive prices.

With regard to the contractual livestock fattening, agricultural enterprises have to put a stop to thefts of fodder.

Experience to date shows that it is necessary to continue improving the work of procurement organizations especially in procurement of fruits and vegetables. They should -- in cooperation with the associations of small plot holders and breeders -- direct small plot holders and breeders toward the production of fruits and vegetables that either are in short supply or place high demands on labor for their production, and other products of which there is a shortage, and to adapt even better the network of procurement prices and the time of procurement to the needs of the producers. It is also necessary that the production-supply organizations increase the production and supply of all demanded equipment for breeders and small plot holders.

JAKES ATTENDS STATEWIDE MEETING ON FOREIGN TRADE

LD062239 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 6 Mar 84

[Text] A statewide meeting of general directors and chairmen of party and trade union organizations from the foreign trade enterprises was held in Prague today. In keeping with the conclusions of the ninth session of the CPCZ Central Committee, those taking part dealt with the fulfillment of this year's plan in Czechoslovak foreign trade.

Foreign Trade Minister Bohumil Urban said that fulfillment of the export plan last year obliges all exporters to fulfill this year's tasks as well. The rate of exports is affected this year by structural reconstruction, especially by the reduction of export of raw material and semifinished products -- the production of which makes great energy demands -- such as raw wood, rolled material, and coke. Therefore, we must pay particular attention to capitalizing our exports to socialist and nonsocialist countries, to changing offers in keeping with customers' demands, and to the growth of quality of products and services. The main task of foreign trade should be to improve capitalization and the attention paid to prices -- that is, to answer the question. Where and how we can sell and buy advantageously.

Milos Jakes, Presidium member and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, described at the conclusion of the meeting that improved foreign trade performance as a reflection of structural changes in the national economy. He said that the fulfillment of this year's tasks depends on improving cooperation with suppliers, improving performances of exports, and revealing and utilizing reserves in the control of export and import operations. He expressed the conviction that the foreign trade workers will secure the demanding tasks of this year's plan.

SVAZARM ON PREPARATION OF YOUTH FOR MILITARY

AU051332 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 1 Mar 84 p 3

[Article by Lieutenant General Vaclav Horacek, chairman of the Central Committee Czechoslovak Union for Cooperation with the Army (SVAZARM): "The Czechoslovak Union for Cooperation With the Army and the Topicality of Paramilitary and Patriotic Education"]

[Excerpt] The content of the long-term tasks being fulfilled in individual spheres expresses the continuity of our activity. At the same time, however, the order of their urgency changes. It increases the SVAZARM's responsibility for the fulfillment of socially important tasks, and therefore it is inevitable that demands for the quality and effectiveness of all work in all spheres and on all levels are growing. In the first place there stands the political-educational work and its task to form and reinforce the SVAZARM members' socialist conviction and paramilitary attitudes. Our objective is to deepen efforts aimed at winning members for the fulfillment of the CPCZ's paramilitary policy, convincingly to explain the peace policy of the USSR and the other countries of the socialist community, and to expose the essence of the aggressive policy of the United States and its NATO allies. We wish more purposefully to develop education in socialist patriotism and internationalism, to fully draw on and develop the glorious revolutionary and combat traditions of our people and our Army.

In this connection we want to pay particular attention to the young generation. Our youth -- particularly the boys -- plays an important part as regards ensuring the defense of socialism. At the same time, it is objectively associated with progressive ways of production, with the practical implementation of scientific-technical findings, with the entire socialist reality and its prospects. Therefore, it is not surprising that our youth is becoming a target of a well-thought-out hostile activity. But also young people themselves are asking us questions which arise from new situations with which life confronts them.

Therefore, we are facing the task of helping them to find -- with the aid of the entire system of political-educational work -- but particularly through personal example and convincing agitation, the correct answers to questions having a new content.

They pertain to various aspects of the socialist way of life as opposed to the consumer approach; to a class assessment of phenomena connected with the rivalry of the two world systems and their achievements in science, technology, culture, and sports. What is involved here is reinforcing ideological firmness and immunity through forms and methods corresponding to various social categories of young SVAZARM members, to the level of their knowledge, life experience, and their way of thinking. We wish to effectively strengthen the affinity of members toward the Czechoslovak People's Army [CSLA], the Soviet Army, and the Warsaw Pact armies. We will act with greater determination against the phenomena of a nonclass, pacifist perception of the questions of war and peace displayed by a segment of the youth. We will strive for socialist consciousness and conviction becoming more markedly projected into the views and attitudes displayed by members, into their relationship toward military service and the military profession, to show in quality work and the development of social and political activity.

SVAZARM's political responsibility is also growing for the fulfillment of specific tasks for the benefit of the Armed Forces and as regards the preparation of the population for civil defense. For this reason increased attention is being paid to the education and training of enlisted men and to ensuring optimal conditions for a consistent fulfillment of tasks set by the Ministry of National Defense. Not everyone knows that SVAZARM ensures to the full extent the training of drivers for the CSLA, ensures basic training in its training centers and, in addition, trains people for highly skilled professions, such as manning technically demanding electronic facilities and complex combat equipment. However, the teaching-training process cannot be improved without the basic organizations' systematic care and attention. It is precisely the basic organizations that are the place of direct ideoeducational activity of the qualified cadres of instructors and political workers, the center that enables the successful resolution of the political-educational, military-expert and material-technical aspects of training. We also expect that officers and junior officers in reserve, having up-to-date training and experience in combat and political preparedness, will help us in our work.

SVAZARM fulfills the tasks of paramilitary and patriotic education in unity with the other partners in the National Front, particularly with the Czechoslovak Physical Culture Association, the Socialist Youth Union, the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement, and the Czechoslovak Red Cross, but also with others. Our opinion is that one has to continue deepening effective cooperation, especially where the standard of specific work with enlisted men depends on it. SVAZARM is the social guarantor of the fulfillment of these tasks, and, therefore, we want the SVAZARM agencies and organizations to come forward with suggestions and initiatives for concrete coordinated cooperation. Involved here are issues such as ensuring regular attendance and wide-spread participation of enlisted men in training, the building of a teaching-training base, construction of paramilitary sport facilities on the basis of pooling investments, and other things. We also want to make better use of the framework of the National Front for expanding cooperation with parents and schools, and also with agricultural and industrial enterprises. The assistance and cooperation provided to us by the CSLA's commanders, political agencies, and party organizations is the firm foundation of our successes. We will continue to develop and deepen them for the benefit of the common interest -- to perfect the preparedness of the youth for service in the Armed Forces.

SVAZARM devotes great attention to mass hobby paramilitary technical and paramilitary sports activity. There is a clear trend showing its overall share in the fulfillment of all-social tasks and needs.

By this I mean not only the growing tasks of SVAZARM in the communist education of the working people, teaching children and youth how to behave in traffic, or the traditional state representation of SVAZARM topflight sportsmen -- motorists, aviators, marksmen, biathlonists, amateur radio operators, and others -- but also the skilled assistance of SVAZARM collectives in various sectors of the national economy in the fulfillment of specific repair, production, or research tasks. In this connection, the demand has therefore justifiably been set for purposefully developing and directing this process. Our objective is to increase the variety of hobby paramilitary activities, encourage and organizationally ensure newly arising activities, and consistently orient them toward building up and defending the country.

At present SVAZARM scientific-technical development, as part of a broad all-social process of the scientific-technical revolution in the conditions of advanced socialism, would like to have a word to say. It comes to the fore not only as a theme for propaganda and ideo-educational activity, or in a narrow form of polytechnical education, but as an important element of the practical, hobby, paramilitary technical activity. It enters it through the newly arising professions in electronics, optoelectronics, digital, computer and regulatory technology. It is asserting itself in the skills of aviation, sky-diving, and motoring, but it also crops up in professions of a less technical nature.

Important changes are also occurring in the sphere of the organization's internal life, aimed at ensuring the unity of management [rizeni], further strengthening territorial or-organizational structures, further increasing the mass character of SVAZARM, and deepening its paramilitary educational influence. We are striving for a well-thought-out growth of the membership basis, proceeding from demographic studies and dependable prognoses. Our opinion is that we have not nearly exhausted possibilities, especially as regards youth of premilitary service age, students of university-level schools, and also women. We are not interested in the growth of the membership base solely for the sake of growth. We are interested in deepening the mass character in the latest progressive, paramilitary technical professions. We want to win youth aged 14-18 for work with modern technology. We are also seriously pondering how to better penetrate large housing developments.

TANK CREWS' COMBAT PREPAREDNESS CHECKED

AU051359 Prague LIDOVIA DEMOKRACIE in Czech 3 Mar 84 p 1

[Text] (CTK) -- In the first week of March review committees are checking units and detachments of the Czechoslovak People's Army for the combat and political preparations carried out during the winter training period. Today, for example, such checks will be made on members of the Sokolov Balaya Cerkov tank unit named after Hero of the Soviet Union, Captain Otakar Jaros. The tank crews exhibit, among other things, their tactical and gunnery skills, and demonstrate control duties [kontrolni zamestnani], their combat preparedness, fulfillment of time norms, and the perfect condition of equipment.

BRIEFS

COAL EXTRACTION RECORD -- In 1983 Czechoslovak miners reached the highest extraction of coal in history: over 127 million metric tons; electricity production was exceeded by more than 1 percent. This was noted at a meeting of the best workers from the fuel energy sphere, held in Prague today. [Summary] [Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 27 Feb 84 LD]

LEUSCHNER VIEWS KISSINGER, CHERNENKO STATEMENTS

DW070737 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1800 GMT 5 Mar 84

[Guenter Leuschner weekly international review]

[Text] In a magazine article recently, former U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger analyzed the state of the Western alliance and noted, among other things, the amazing changes in U.S. policy that Washington's allies are repeatedly faced with. In this connection, he pointed to the support for and subsequent rejection of SALT II, Washington's constantly changing strategic doctrines, and the policy of detente which was followed by the policy of confrontation, not to mention the contortions of U.S. Middle East policy. Kissinger said that allies had experienced all these changes in addition to that change of thought which occurs whenever a new government takes over in Washington.

Basically, Kissinger confirms that the United States is unpredictable and unreliable -- something that not only affects the allies but also seriously affects the stability of peace in particular. Nevertheless, some in the West obviously find this to be exciting and even consider it to be a sort of democracy. They are bored by elections elsewhere which do not give them this perverse sensation of ever new changes and contortions.

The Soviet people did not grant these people the favor of such an exciting weekend, instead deciding on the boring reliability, predictability, and continuity of their policy. There have always been different opinions about democracy. Following the Supreme Soviet elections, Soviet foreign policy will, therefore, remain what it was -- a policy with ever new proposals for ensuring peace, a policy that takes advantage of every opportunity to reduce confrontation, and a policy that takes seriously every earnest sign for a desire for understanding.

Konstantin Chernenko said on Friday that the Soviet Union and the socialist countries have submitted concrete and realistic proposals on almost every problem that is important for strengthening peace. This is easy to prove. This is why the United States has dozens of opportunities to demonstrate its recently voiced desire for peace by showing readiness for dialogue.

Comrade Chernenko listed some of these opportunities. For years, millions of Americans have been demanding a freeze on American and Soviet nuclear weapons. We are ready to do this. Why is the United States not ready? We want to renounce the use of outer space for military purposes and we want a ban on the deployment of all weapons there. Where is the sign from the U.S. Administration? For many years, we have been demanding a ban on all chemical weapons and recently we presented new helpful proposals on controls for such an agreement which could lead to a change in Soviet-U.S. relations. When will the United States take advantage of this opportunity?

However, there are easier ways for Washington. Last week was the 30th anniversary of the U.S. hydrogen bomb test on Bikini Atoll. At the time an island virtually disappeared from the map, and dozens of people were contaminated with radioactivity. What an opportunity to prove good will and to resume negotiations on banning all nuclear weapons tests -- negotiations which Washington unilaterally suspended after President Reagan assumed office! How easy it would be for Congress to ratify at least those treaties that were signed almost 10 years ago on the limitation of such nuclear weapons tests.

So far we have noted that the words about readiness for dialogue have not been followed by any U.S. deeds, and we are faced with the fact that the United States obviously is not willing to remove those obstacles it has placed in the way of a continuation of the Geneva negotiations.

In his speech, Chernenko added a new initiative to a long list of Soviet proposals, although it was not the Soviet Union's turn to make such a proposal.

Based on an approach similar to the considerations expressed by Canadian Prime Minister Trudeau, it proposed the preparation and mutual recognition of specific norms in the relationship between the nuclear powers. It assumes that tne prevention of a nuclear war must be everyone's most important foreign policy goal and that the powers possessing nuclear weapons naturally bear special responsibility. It is primarily up to them not to allow situations to develop that could lead to a nuclear conflict and, in the event such a conflict threatens, to immediately resume consultations.

A second element of such norms in the relationship between the nuclear powers could be the renunciation of the propagation of possibilities for a nuclear war. This is not as easy as it sounds when we consider that a number of U.S. publications are propagating, as it were, specific variants of such wars and the possibility of limiting them. The obligation not to be the first to use nuclear weapons under any circumstances should also be contained in these norms, as should respect for the status of existing nuclear-free zones and support for establishing such zones in as many parts of the world as possible. The nonproliferation of nuclear weapons, a ban on extending the nuclear arms race, particularly to outer space, and the obligation to gradually reduce nuclear weapons would complete these norms for relations between the nuclear powers.

Dear listeners, this is what Konstantin Chernenko said last Friday on behalf of the Soviet Union. So far there has been no official reaction from Washington or the capitals of other states with nuclear weapons. However, this is undoubtedly another opportunity to improve relations, and not just between the nuclear powers.

In a sense, such a catalog of norms of behavior would complement the 10-point code of behavior agreed on by the 35 CSCE states in the 1975 Helsinki Final Act. It would genuinely complement and supplement this code because it combines the most important political and military obligations of those states which, because they possess nuclear weapons, also bear maximum responsibility for preventing their use.

Completing political detente with military detente -- a demand which is expressly stated in the Helsinki Final Act -- would be promoted considerably by such norms of behavior for the nuclear powers. In and outside Stockholm, there rightly is so much talk about the necessity of restoring confidence., and such norms would thus indisputably be an important step toward building confidence.

Naturally, those who are trying to find a pretext for saying no canagain find fault with the proposals. That would be the West's usual procedure. It would also be a sign, but not of readiness for a dialogue. However, they could finally also try something different and adopt the idea -- if they do not have any ideas of their own-- and seriously negotiate and contribute their own opinions. In other words, they could do the most obvious thing in the world. How about doing the most obvious thing -- holding a reasonable dialogue on a reasonable matter? The world has been waiting for such a sign for a long time.

LIBYAN MILITARY DELEGATION CONTINUES VISIT

NVA Training Center Tour

LD061731 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1500 GMT 6 Mar 84

[Text] The Libyan military delegation headed by Chief of General Staff Mustafa al-Kharrubi today visited a training center of the National People's Army [NVA].

Together with Defense Minister Army General Heinz Hoffmann, the guests acquainted themselves with the training means and equipment of the service branches, special units, and [word indistinct] of the land forces. At the same time, the Libyan military learned how the NVA soldiers use modern technology to guarantee the reliable protection of the GDR at all times and to secure peace.

Earlier, the delegation laid a wreath for the victims of fascism and militarism at the Unter den Linden memorial in Berlin.

Meeting With Honecker

LD061801 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1658 GMT 6 Mar 84

[Text] Berlin, 6 Mar (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the State Council and the National Defense Council of the GDR, on Tuesday received the Libyan Arab Armed Forces delegation which is visiting the GDR. It is headed by Brigadier General Mustafa al-Kharrubi, member of the Revolutionary Command Council and chief of the General Staff of the Libyan Arab Armed Forces. He conveyed greetings from the leader of the Libyan Revolution of 1 September, Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, which was cordially reciprocated by Erich Honecker. During the friendly talk in the Central Committee building, international and bilateral questions were discussed. Both sides were in agreement that the confrontation and arms race course by the aggressive circles of imperialism is increasing the danger of a nuclear war.

Erich Honecker and Brigadier General al-Kharrubi also showed their concern over the escalation of tensions in the Mediterranean area and in the Gulf region. They reaffirmed that it is more necessary than ever to continue more strongly the anti-imperialist struggle for peace and security, disarmament and detente, for national independence and social progress. Concerning this, the general secretary said that the people of GDR, true to the pledge given at the birth of the socialist German state of workers and peasants, will do everything so that war never again starts from German soil. In view of this historical responsibility, the workers and soldiers declared with their initiatives and performance in the anniversary year of the GDR their resolve to strengthen their socialist fatherland comprehensively and to protect reliably its gains and peace in firm alliance with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal states.

Erich Honecker viewed the visit by the delegation from the Libyan Arab Armed Forces in the GDR as an expression of the successfully developing relations between both friendly nations and their armies.

Participating in the meeting, which took place in a friendly atmosphere, Army General Heinz Hoffmann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and minister of national defense; Colonel General Fritz Streletz, deputy defense minister; Colonel General Werner Fleissner, as well as Mabruk Ali al-Qayid, secretary of the People's Committee of the People's Bureau of the Socialist Libyan Arab People's Jamahiriyah in the GDR.

ECONOMIC COOPERATION TALKS HELD IN BAGHDAD

LD061438 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1300 GMT 6 Mar 84

[Text] Peter Krause, chairman of the industry and construction subcommittee of the GDR-Iraq permanent economic committee, held talks in Baghdad on further economic and scientific-technological cooperation with the Republic of Iraq. He met with the minister of trade and with the minister of light industry, as well as with other personages. The talks are in preparation for the ninth meeting of the GDR-Iraq permanent economic committee.

STOPH ADDRESSES CENTRAL COMMITTEE SEMINAR

AU060700 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 2 Mar 84 pp 3-4

[Report on speech by Willi Stoph, Council of Ministers chairman, at SED Central Committee seminar in Berlin on 1 March]

[Text] "The seventh SED Central Committee meeting and the concluding address of Comrade Erich Honecker at the SED bezirk delegates' conference in Berlin have answered the burning questions of our time. It was stated very clearly: The decisions of the 10th SED Congress will be consistently implemented even under the conditions of the aggravated international intensive armament confrontation course of the most aggressive circles of U.S. imperialism and NATO," Willi Stoph stated at the beginning of his address.

"We continue to shape the developed socialist society in the GDR. The tested course of the main task in the unity of economic and social policy is being continued."

The speaker declared: "As a clear answer to the policy of the U.S. Government that is directed against life and the interests of the peoples, we, in close affinity with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries, are continuing all the more to wage the struggle to secure peace and the universal strengthening of the GDR."

The Most Important Thing for Us Is To Preserve Peace

This principled Marxist-Leninist policy has been met with broad approval in all parts of our country, in the combines, enterprises, and cooperatives, the kreise, cities, and communities, by all segments of the working people, and has sparked many new initiatives in the socialist competition in honor of the 35th anniversary of the GDR. This is an expression of the unshakable solidarity of party, state, and people.

As never before, it proves especially in the tense current international situation that socialism and peace are one. "There is indeed nothing more important for us than to preserve peace," Willi Stoph stressed.

"The policy of our party and our state in full agreement with the Soviet Union and the other Warsaw Pact states is unswervingly directed at preventing a nuclear inferno and ending the arms race. We support the demand that the deployment of new nuclear U.S. first-strike weapons in Western Europe be stopped and that the already deployed missiles be dismantled. In the interest of peace and the security of peoples, we must return to the situation before the beginning of the deployment. Military confrontation on our continent must be reduced and relations between the states must become understandable again from the political point of view.

"The proposals that are contained in the Prague Political Declaration of the Warsaw Pact states from January 1983, and in the joint declaration of highest representatives of the socialist countries from June last year are fully valid," the Council of Ministers chairman stated. "They are aimed at disarmament, detente, and relations of peaceful coexistence between states of diverse social orders."

The GDR is in favor of continuing the political dialogue with all forces that are aware of their responsibility and ready for negotiations. It is in favor of honest negotiations on arms limitation and disarmament on the basis of equality and equal security.

"We let ourselves be guided by the principles of peaceful coexistence also in the relations between the GDR and the FRG," the speaker continued.

"The securing of peace and the further development of the relations between the GDR and the FRG cannot be separated from each other. Here it cannot be ignored that the FRG Government, with its yes to the deployment of U.S. nuclear first-strike weapons, has seriously damaged the European treaty system, including the Basic Treaty on relations between the GDR and the FRG.

In the interest of peace, we have spoken out in favor on limiting the damage as much as possible and taking such steps in the relations between the two German stages that serve the return to detente and mutually advantageous cooperation. It goes without saying that we resolutely rebuff machinations that are aimed against the sovereignty of the GDR. It is up to Bonn to create the prerequisites for bringing about normal relations between the two German states. The GDR is ready for this.

Willi Stoph then turned to the work of the local state organs. The continuation of our policy aimed at the well-being of the people, the strengthening of socialism, and the securing of peace puts high demands on our socialist state of workers and peasants, which is the main instrument of the working people led by the workers class.

Perfecting our Democracy

"The councils of the kreise, cities, and city wards occupy an important place in our uniform socialist state power. The effectiveness with which the decisions of the party of the workers class and of the government are being implemented depends to a decisive degree on their activity, on the quality of their work. Hence they are important switch points in the system of democratic centralism and, being immediate links with our citizens, they greatly contribute to perfecting socialist democracy."

The role of the state organs in the kreise is also marked by the fact that the most multifaceted interests overlap within their scope of activity. By securing the harmony of individual, collective, and territorial interests with the overall interests of the socialist state, the councils of the kreise, cities, and city wards essentially help to assert a decisive advantage of our socialist societal system. This concerns both work planned on a long-term basis and daily operative decisions.

On behalf of the SED Central Committee, its General Secretary Erich Honecker, and the Council of Ministers, the speaker cordially thanked the chairman of the kreise councils for their self-sacrificing work for the benefit of the citizens and of socialist society. He asked them to convey this gratitude to the members of the councils, to the elected people's representatives, and last but not least, to all the staff workers who -- often for decades -- have been tirelessly working for the prosperity of the socialist state.

Style of Work Close to the People

Deepening the trustful relationship with the citizens is decisively important for further consolidating socialist state power, he said. "Under the guidance of the SED kreise leaderships, the councils of the kreise, cities, and city wards are burdened with a great responsibility for acquainting the citizens in trustful talks and through the practical activities of the state organs with the policy of the party and government and for again and again winning them over for its active implementation."

Substantial incentives for close cooperation between the state leadership and the citizens' initiatives emanate from purposeful, mobilizing work among the public. It is part and parcel of the state organs' style of work, linked with the masses, to thoroughly and quickly inform the citizens about communal policy affairs in many different ways -- in personal talks or at meetings of residents and by means of comprehensive information and convincing arguments in the mass media -- and to discuss with them tasks and projects in the territory.

"It is particularly important in the activity of all local state organs to create the best possible conditions for the comprehensive fulfillment and purposeful overfulfillment of the state plans through efficient leadership and coordination and to find the most favorable solutions for longstanding problems.

"The vast experiences of the local state power organs, their activity close to the masses, the constructive collaboration with the trade unions and the youth association as well as with all other forces united in the National Front -- all these constitute great potential which must be used even more thoroughly for increasingly better solutions of the overall tasks," Willi Stoph stressed. "In doing so, we attach maximum importance to collaboration by local councils with combines, enterprises, and cooperatives as well as with the scientific institutions and facilities in the territory."

He listed the main points of emphasis in the local councils' leadership activities as improving the working people's housing conditions, ensuring appropriate supplies to workers, health and social facilities, developing a multifaceted intellectual-cultural life, and safeguarding socialist legality and all the other tasks which help to enhance the citizens' well-being, social security, and safety.

With their enterprising and creative work, and through the purposeful implementation of our socialist communal policy, the chairmen of the kreise councils are helping to further develop the citizens' pride in all that has been achieved and to strengthen their determination to successfully continue with high performances the peaceful socialist building work for the well-being of the entire society.

Intensification Permeates the Entire Reproduction Process

The economy, the great work of the people to substantially increase economic performance in order to comprehensively strengthen our republic, is central to our social policy, the chairman of the Council of Ministers went on to say.

The results achieved since the 10th SED Congress in enhancing the capability and boosting the efficiency of our national economy by means of intensification of production constitute convincing proof of the fact that we possess all the required potential in order to meet the increasing requirements related to the further fashioning of the developed socialist society. Our planned economy is based on socialist production relations under which the creative strength of the workers class can fully unfold. Proof of this is the socialist competition in honor of the 35th anniversary of the founding of the GDR, in which the working people are exerting all their strength to fulfill and overfulfill the 1984 national economic plan." Highest recognition is due to these grand initiatives, he said.

"Comprehensive cooperation with the Soviet Union and the joint activities of the socialist countries in CEMA give a high degree of security to our entire development." The closely interlocked national economies of the GDR and the USSR are unparallelled in the world, the speaker said.

All these factors have also enabled us to continue the policy of the 10th SED Congress and our main task under conditions of an exacerbated international class struggle and to mobilize all the domestic resources for this purpose, the speaker pointed out. As Erich Honecker stated at the Berlin Bezirk delegates conference, we are proceeding from the fact that a new stage of implemeting economic strategy is now being embarked upon. Intensification as the main road toward developing social production is acquiring a comprehensive character by permeating the entire reproduction process.

The further implementation of the economic strategy determines the activities of all State and economic organs. In this context, the local councils also must perform active work.

One of their fundamental functions is to promote the balanced development of the national economy according to a plan from a territorial viewpoint. By placing more emphasis on territorial rationalization, the councils of the kreise, cities, and city wards can make an important contribution to this effort.

The new requirements of comprehensive intensification already reflected in the 1984 national economic plan are marked by the fact that specific power and material consumption must decrease more rapidly than production increases, that the growth of labor productivity must be greater than that of production, and that labor productivity must increase more rapidly than the value of the basic assets per work place.

Trustees of Overall Interests

The attention of all kreise councils must focus on decisively improving the territorial prerequisites for the planned progress of scientific-technical work in the manufacture of new and advanced products in order to achieve high quality, to manufacture rationalization means, and to optimize transportation within and between the enterprises in the territory. The collaboration between centrally- and bezirk-administered enterprises and scientific institutions should be even more intensively organized by the councils in each city and kreis.

It may be noted with good reason that vast resources still exist in this sphere but many useful experiences are also available in all bezirke. Last year alone M900 million worth of rationalization means were manufactured predominantly by small- and medium-sized enterprises. This road should be purposefully continued everywhere.

Developing efficient consumer goods production, including the manufacture of the so-called 1,000 little things, is a firm component part of economic strategy. This is a concern of the entire national economy and also levels great demands on the local state power organs because it constitutes a key issue for further implementing the unity of economic and social policy.

"Here we stress the responsibility of the local state organs as trustees of national economic overall interests," Willi Stoph said. "Through their work and immediate influence on all producers in the territories, additional reserves should be mobilized for boosting the production of consumer goods in keeping with demand in the enterprises. This shall also be achieved through a purposeful cooperation among enterprises, crafts cooperatives, and other production facilities."

Further on in his speech, the chairman of the Council of Ministers stated: "The scientific-technical progress which we are implementing for the benefit of the people with increasing economic effectiveness and the transition of our national economy to the road of intensively enlarged reproduction are leveling qualitatively new demands on the socialist labor potential. Among other things, the central and territorial planning of manpower is being more tightly interlocked in keeping with democratic centralism. Thus it is possible to assess local conditions better and to employ the labor potential wherever it is available.

In doing all this, the principle applies that the changes connected with intensification, the assumption of new work tasks which is becoming necessary for some workers, or the transition to shift work must be discussed with the working people and be prepared and carried out together with them.

"Exploiting the experiences gained in Schwedt, labor is being made available by means of rationalization in enterprises, and this is being combined with scientific labor organization for important new tasks predominantly in their own enterprise or territory, while at the same time working conditions are being improved."

The utilization of shifts is of extraordinary importance for further increasing labor productivity and better using basic assets. Such questions as supplies for the workers, particularly those on night shifts, the health care of shift workers, care for children, commuter traffic, and cultural attention must be addressed in cooperation with the enterprises. In this spirit the councils of the kreise together with the trade unions are to do quality work while taking into account all questions concerning the working life of the working people and thus transfer the "Schwedt initiative" to the whole region.

Willi Stoph then dealt with the close connection between the intensification of the national economy and the decrease in production input. A main issue in regional work is the decrease in energy expenditure. Forty-five percent of our energy is consumed by local enterprises and institutions as well as by the population. While in the 1970's energy consumption increased in the local sector by over 2 percent per year, an absolute decrease was achieved in the last 3 years despite an increase in housing construction, with the comprehensive social institutions that go hand in hand with that, and without a decrease in the quality of the energy supply.

To Use Energy and Raw Materials More Rationally

Now the most important thing is to use the exemplary experiences in the field of the energy economy in all kreise, cities, and districts to organize the work among all enterprises and institutions. In all kreise and cities, regional programs for utilizing the obtained secondary energy reserves must be worked out and implemented which allow better heat recovery for production and, if possible, for other purpose also.

The increased utilization of secondary raw materials and waste products is of great importance for the intensification of the national economic reproduction process. The national economic significance of this procurement is illustrated, for instance, by the following figures: In the GDR, 5 million tons of steel scrap are procured. That covered 70-75 percent of the raw materials used for steel production. About 620 kilotons of waste paper replace nearly half of the raw material needs of the paper industry; and considerable raw materials and energy savings can be achieved with the use of several hundred millions of so-called returnable bottles and glasses.

The citizens in the cities and communities are making a bigger contribution each year in procuring secondary raw materials. But there are still big differences in the procurement among the kreise. The readiness of the social forces is thus to be utilized even more intensively, the network of procurement places is to be expanded, and favorable opening hours are to be introduced.

The speaker discussed questions of reducing transportation expenditure. The optimization of the transportation and the transshipment of goods calls for qualified regional coordination. Proceeding from the experiences gained with the enterprises' transportation communities, even more efficient work should be undertaken in all kreise to achieve comprehensive improvement in the transportation and transhipment processes.

New Steps for Solving the Housing Question

In accordance with the orientation of the seventh SED Central Committee meeting, the housing construction program will also in future be consistently implemented as the core of our social policy in order to resolve the housing question as a social problem in our republic by 1990, Willi Stoph said. The chairmen of the kreise councils are to concentrate their efforts on achieving a high sociopolitical efficiency in housing construction with a favorable expenditure-result ratio.

"Building, reconstruction, modernization, and preservation of buildings must be linked to an even greater extent. Thus we want to create good living conditions for many citizens."

He recalled that in an historically short period of 13 years, housing conditions were fundamentally improved for ahout 6 million people. The plans through 1990 provide for new or modernized apartments for another 4.3 million citizens.

In consistently implementing the decisions of the 10th SED Congress and the principled orientation of Erich Honecker at the Berlin Bezirk SED delegates conference, the development of the capital of the GDR, Berlin, as the political, economic, and intellectual-cultural center of the socialist state will be continued at an accelerated pace with the strength of the entire republic. The councils of the bezirke and kreise are to create all prerequisites so that the Berlin construction workers, the girls and boys in the FDJ initiative Berlin, and many collectives from the bezirke fulfull all construction tasks with high readiness for performance and all their vocational knowledge, efficiency, and good quality.

On the continuation of the housing construction program in all cities and kreise, Willi Stoph declared: "We are turning more and more to the preservation of existing valuable buildings and thus to construction work in the cities. This is in line with the wishes of our citizens for preserving the familiar environment. It promotes their feelings for the home country and at same time the readiness to give help."

An urgent task in any city and community is to fix up all roofs of apartment buildings, including the chimneys, with simple means and low expenditure, something that is particularly important for preserving a building and for preventing permanent damage.

With the qualitatively new features of the housing construction program, the development of the efficiency of the construction sector of the kreise, the capacity of which is about 1/3 of the construction potential of the republic, is more and more decisive.

The broad application of industrial building methods will remain the decisive path for mastering the increasing demands on the modernization and repair of apartments. Practice shows that the work along technological lines in contrast to the traditional methods results in an increase of productivity by 30-50 percent, in decreases in the construction time by 40 percent, and in doubling the utilization degree of the mechanisms.

To Consult With the Tenants in Time

The speaker drew attention to the fact that in preserving apartments, smaller repair work should be done quickly. "In this sector, negligence has had particularly gross effects. Then, a greater expenditure of working time, costs, and materials became necessary. But precisely in this field a lot of work has to be done. Many councils have recognized that and have drawn the right conclusions. Through preventive maintenance work made in time, the development of new damage must be prevented in the future."

It has been proved that the path taken in the Rathenow Kreis leads to good results. There the local aparment management VEB was developed into the center of maintenance, express repair work was carried out with mobile workshops, and through the establishment of repair bases and a trustful close cooperation with the tenants, the tenants' active help was promoted. But even more consistency is necessary in implementing these experiences.

"All know that the housing construction and the shaping of the cities and villages are of particular interest for the citizens of our country," Willi Stoph continued.

"The path taken so far to inform the people in time and concretely on the planned construction measures in cooperation with the committees of the National Front as well as the construction and housing economy enterprises, to discuss questions and problems together with the communities' managements and residents, and explain to them the close connection between construction and housing policy is to be continued. With such a working style that is so close to the citizens, the initiative in the 'join in' movement and the striving of the collectives working in the building sector for creative performances is promoted. We proceed from the fact that the citizens to an increasing extent take not only their own apartments, but the entire building and cultured shaping of the environment as the yardstick for quality."

The councils of the cities and communities are to promote the change of apartments everywhere. The local and enterprise housing commissions are to be included much more in this connection. He who wants to change needs support, because often older and needy people are involved here. The good experiences of the capital Berlin with the creation of an exchange service which takes over the formalities of the apartment change and arranges transportation services should be utilized above all in the cities.

Responsibility for Agricultural Policy

"For our socialist society, it is of extraordinary importance that the cooperative peasants and the workers in the agricultural enterprises fulfill the decisions of the 10th SED Congress and the 12th Peasants Congress in the field of the agricultural policy of the GDR with creativity and great industriousness," the Council of Ministers chairman stressed. "On the basis of the socialist production relationships, their knowledge and their militant performance will contribute to developing agriculture as the firm, reliable pillar of our national economy and to guarantee the stable supply of the population with foodstuffs and of industry with raw materials at any time."

The largest reserve in this field consists of overcoming unjustified differences in both plant and animal production. It is a political task of primary importance to compare optimum performances in per hectare yields, in animal production, and in the overall economic results -- which also includes further cuts in fuel consumption -- and to organize the exchange of experiences between the production cooperatives, LPG's and state farms, sections, and brigades. In doing so, the state organs must render effective assistance particularly to those lagging behind the standard of production and effectiveness. Additional reserves should be tapped in the LPG's and state farms as well as in the cities and communities through a rational exploitation of the soil in order to boost plant production and to ensure that the villages are capable to a high degree of providing vegetables for their own needs.

The speaker stressed that the efforts to implement the adopted irrigation program must be enhanced in all kreise in order to safeguard high and stable yields in plant production. The available programs of the bezirke, taken together, envisage bringing to bear irrigation systems for another 242,000 hectares in 1984 by constructing new plants or reconstructing already existing ones. Leaning on the community representatives, the LPG's and the state farms, all the existing forces should be mobilized in the villages to further increase the targets and to implement the overwhelming part of the measures planned for 1984 by the end of May.

The speaker recommended the kreis councils should adopt measures to ensure that communities can supply their own fruit and vegetables. As far as the care for animal stocks is concerned, this also involves the collection and utilization of kitchen waste, the gathering of hay and other forage and feed on very small and detached plots. Far-reaching considerations are necessary everywhere to boost domestic fodder supplies.

The kreis councils should devote great attention to the stable reproduction of livestock to ensure that the state procurement of animal products is fulfilled continuously and in keeping with the requirements for variety. The speaker stated that enlisting and qualifying female and male animal keepers, particularly for the less efficient LPG's, remains a central issue in the management activities of the kreis councils. The FDJ "Animal Production" initiative must also be further promoted in the future and everything possible must be done to ensure that each LPG measures up to its responsibility for enlisting young personnel.

The Seventh SED Central Committee Plenum provided the fundamental orientation toward further deepening cooperation relations in agriculture. It now is important, among other things, for the cooperation councils to work out the uniform plan for the cooperation and that they defend it before the kreis council. "All this requires the broad participation of the cooperative peasants and workers, that is, the further development of cooperative democracy."

The kreise councils and the mayors are dutybound to emphatically promote all initiatives to boost plant and animal production, the speaker said. At the same time, appropriate prerequisites must be created for expanding the individual production of the cooperative peasants, of the members of the Association of Small Gardeners, Settlers, and Small Livestock Breeders, and of the entire village population as well as for smoothly procuring the produced produce.

A Beautiful Village Is a Good Home

Part and parcel of all this also is the promotion of initiatives of the communities, LPG's, and above all of the Peasant Mutual Association/Peasants Trade Cooperatives to commission simple processing plants for fruits and vegetables, village bakeries, butcher shops, and other facilities that process produce on the spot with little expenditure.

The fact should always be considered in the work of the kreis councils that good housing conditions as well as a vivid social and intellectual-cultural life considerably contribute to the well-being of the village populace and that they particularly make the young generation settle down in the villages. It is necessary for this purpose for the local councils to exert an active influence on the development of the working and living conditions, on the beautification of the villages, and on their further development as the homes of the cooperative peasants and agricultural workers.

"The councils of the kreis, cities, and city wards are saddled with a high responsibility for stable supplies of essential goods, particularly of foodstuffs, nonessential foodstuffs, and beverages, as well as of varieties of commodities for children," Willi Stoph stated. "In keeping with differentiated demand, more consumer goods of high quality, particularly high-quality new industrial commodities, should be offered to consumers."

The immediate responsibility of the local councils for supplies becomes evident if one realizes that some 80 percent of the commodity stocks involving foodstuffs, nonessential foodstuffs, and beverages -- and this above all applies to meat, dairy products, beverages, bread and bakery products, fruit, and edible potatoes -- originate from agricultural procurement or from local production.

In developing regional reserves, an important factor is the improvement of supplies for the workers and for school meals. The work in the associations and interest communities as well as constant performance comparisons can contribute to overcoming differences still existing in the level.

Concerning school meals, the GDR takes a respectable place in international comparisons with a participation of 80 percent of all students and with a qualitatively good supply.

Especially in the workers' centers and in the areas with new buildings, favorable solutions have been achieved through utilizing the club and area inns and other suitable supply institutions.

Better and Swifter Services

Willi Stoph reported that the state enterprises together with the craftsmen are better and better able to meet the demands of the people for services and repair work. The offer includes over 150 different kinds of services. The quality increased considerably and the waiting times were shortened. Also in the field of services, the best experiences are to be implemented in all kreise. It is necessary for the local state organs in all service enterprises to introduce rational technology even more swiftly. In this way, services can be increased, above all those in particular demand among the people such as services in the photography sector and repairs of umbrellas, bags, camping furniture, and tents.

In all cities and communities, places must be set up offering services and their opening hours must be adjusted to the working people's spare time, something that also applies to repair work and services in apartments.

The artisan producer cooperatives and the individual small trade enterprises have a considerable share in providing good services and repair services. Their work must be promoted by good cooperation with the state enterprises, by a purposeful small trade policy, and by help in getting apprentices and in the reconstruction of workshops.

Youth Equipped for Start Into Life

"Since the 10th SED Congress, results have been achieved in the field of public education that clearly illustrate that socialism is undertaking everything to comprehensively educate the children and young people and to educate them in accordance with the class spirit to give them a successful start in life," the speaker stressed.

"We are proceeding from the fact that the further shaping of the developed socialist society constantly places new demands on the people and thus on the education of the youth. Thus the aim of the entire pedagogic work is to educate the young generation as active builders of socialism distinguished by solid technical knowledge and unshakable loyalty to their socialist homeland. The center of the work of all teachers and school functionaries is and will remain the task of increasing the quality of education and the education of the young people for the future tasks in their jobs and in society."

Here great attention must be given to the purposeful increase of the quality of the polytechnical education. For this, all potentials in the cities, communities, and enterprises must be developed even more efficiently.

All children whose parents wish so can be taken care of in a kindergarten, Willi Stoph stressed and added: "In 1984, we will have the highest participation in preschool institutions, with nearly 1 million children. From January to August of this year alone, over 161,000 children will have to be accepted in the kindergartens. Therefore, it is so important to conclude the planned capacities in accordance with the schedule and to hand them over fully operating -- that means with outdoor facilities and all prerequisites for the safety of the children."

The socialist school enjoys a firm basis of trust among the parents and the parents are connected with it in many ways. Today every fourth father or mother is working as a parents' representative.

"This speaks for our socialist democracy. Particularly in the preparation of the local elections, the main thing is to take into account the suggestions of the parents everywhere and to purposefully solve still open questions that have played a role in the elections of the parents' representatives.

"An expression of the affinity of youth with our state are the manifold initiatives of the socialist youth association FDJ to universally strengthen the worker-peasant power," the speaker continued. In preparing for the 35th anniversary of the GDR and the National Youth Festival at Whitsuntide in Berlin, the main thing is to support the initiative in the FDJ peace drive efficiently.

In giving responsibility to youth, one must take into account that, due to the rapid increase of knowledge, every new generation has a higher level of education from which new ideas for possible solutions of the set tasks also result.

The older generation can and must pass on tested experiences to the youth, in particular those that result from political-ideological work, from the struggle with the class enemy, and from the guidance of people. "These experiences cannot be dispensed with in the education of the youth. Thus it is always important to link the knowledge and the elan of youth with the experience of the older generation for fruitful cooperation."

Significant results were also achieved in the children and youth sports sector as well as in the leisure and recreation sports of the working people. With 35,600 sports facilities altogether, the majority of the kreise has a good basis for active participation in sports. Now the efficient utilization of all existing possibilities and a high level of sports and cultural events must be guaranteed. That also applies to dancing for the youth.

Culture Gives Strength and Confidence

"In our time, filled by the ideological struggle between the two world systems, the main task for culture and arts is to exhaust the full richness of their specific possibilities in order to give strength and confidence to the people for solving our great and noble tasks, for peace and socialism," the chairman of the Council of Ministers stated.

"For the local councils, this results in the assignment to develop the intellectual-cultural life in the region together with the social organizations and the enterprises in such a way that it meets the increased cultural level and the demands of the working people, arouses creativity and readiness for performance, and contributes to further developing a socialist way of life." Developing an interesting intellectual-cultural life in our cities and communities also means promoting artistic talents and ensuring that the available cultural institutions are well utilized and that the available financial means are used efficiently.

The protection of the citizens' health and the care for their well-being was termed by the speaker an urgent concern for the entire society and an important element in the social policy of the party of the workers class. Priority must be given to the fields of the health sector which are constantly taking care of the citizens and which they use most. Here attention is focused on the densely populated industrial areas and the centers of the workers class.

The local state organs also have important tasks in social care for the population. They range from care for older citizens and support for families with many children, to health care for mother and child as well as to medical-pedagogical care for our youngest in the nurseries and include the care for physically and physically handicapped children, youth, and adults.

Willi Stoph stated: "With the further shaping of the developed socialist society, the importance of the fields of education, culture, and the health and social sector increases and thus the responsibility of the local state organs in these sectors grows." Here a special feature of the developed socialist society is that these fields are influencing the pace, scope, and level of economic development more directly than ever before.

Trustful Talks and Many Initiatives

"The preparation and implementation of the elections to the kreis assemblies, city assemblies, district assemblies, and local representative bodies on 6 May 1984 is an important social climax in the 35th year of the GDR," Willi Stoph stated. "With their vote for the candidates of the GDR National Front, the citizens of our country -- we are confident -- will demonstrate their firm affinity with their socialist state and their unshakable confidence in the party and government policy directed at the well-being of the people. The coming weeks offer manifold possibilities for presenting the policy of our party and our socialist state, which is based on all parties and mass organizations united in the GDR National Front, in a convincing way in trustful talks with the voters, particularly also with the young voters. The election appeal of the National Council of the GDR National Front offers an excellent basis for that, and any voter should get familiar with it. The local councils have the task of cooperating with the committees of the National Front in a comradely way."

In the course of the SED elections, many initiatives have been proposed which evince the determination to make, precisely now under the changed conditions, a higher contribution to our good socialist cause.

This verve, this forward-oriented atmosphere should be used by the local state organs to take up every clever idea of the citizens, in close cooperation with the National Front committees, and to promote the citizens' readiness, particularly in preparation for the communal elections and for the 35th anniversary of the founding of our republic, to make life in their respective town and community even more beautiful and attractive.

"The historical facts stemming from 3 and 1/2 decades of the GDR's emergence and growth as well as all that has been achieved in the economy and society prove impressively that great things have been created as a result of the tireless work of the people under the leadership of the workers class and of its Marxist-Leninist party. Never before in our history have the people's living conditions taken such a basic turn toward the better in only two generations.

"By familiarizing the citizens with the successful balance sheet of the past 25 years, as well as with the great historic development of our republic as the workers and peasants state, we help to deepen the pride in all that has been achieved. Today the GDR is a state with a highly developed national economy, an educational system recognized all over the world, a rich national culture, and a reliable national defense."

All this can also be seen in the various changes that have taken place in the kreise, cities, and communities for the benefit of the citizens and thanks to the industrious work of the citizens in the past election period. Thus the citizens are being confirmed in their conviction that good work serves the interests of the entire people and at the same time benefits every individual as well.

The preparations for the elections should be exploited by the local state organs in order to attentively and scrupulously process the proposals, suggestions, and criticism of the citizens.

Experience shows that personal talk with the citizen is most suitable above all for achieving a constructive solution to his problems within the framework of the laws and of the existing economic possibilities.

"Our socialist legality as well as order and security are questions, compliance with which interests all the citizens," the speaker stated. "It is from this immediate interest that spring the chance and obligation for the local councils to enlist many people, primarily youths, for active participation and to thus enlarge the scope of activity which our socialist democracy offers, also in this field."

Mayors Discharge Important State Function

Good work of the state organs in the kreise, cities, and communities is particularly significant for the further consolidation of our socialist state and for a successful socialist communal policy. The further political, economic, and societal development in the cities and communities depends to a decisive degree on the capability and initiative of the mayors, who are discharging an important state function. The chairmen of the kreise councils are personally responsible for the constant guidance, support, and qualification of the mayors.

"We possess all the required prerequisites for purposefully advancing on our good path toward the developed socialist society. You occupy an important place in implementing the policy of our party and socialist state," the chairman of the Council of Ministers concluded his speech. "Success greatly depends on the extent to which it will be possible to deepen the affinity with the people in the work of our state organs. We must always proceed from the Marxist-Leninist finding that consciously acting, creative man as the main productive creative force constitutes the inexhaustible source of our social wealth. Therefore work with people is and remains the turning and central point of all leadership activity. We harbor the firm conviction that you will solve the tasks assigned to you with high devotion and initiative. I wish you and your council collectives best success and all the best to you personally."

BRIEFS

COOPERATION WITH POLAND -- On 29 February, Bruno Kietz, GDR minister of agriculture, forestry, and foodstuffs industry, received for talks Kazimierz Grzesiak, deputy minister of agriculture and the foodstuffs industry of the Polish People's Republic. During an exchange of views, the two sides affirmed their readiness for intensified cooperation in the field of agriculture and the foodstuffs industry. On the same day, Peter Findeis, GDR deputy minister of agriculture, forestry, and the foodstuffs economy, and Kazimierz Grzesiak signed an annual protocol on joint projects in economc and scientific cooperation. During his stay in the GDR, the Polish guest will visit an agricultural production cooperative as well as agricultural and inland fishery enterprises in Dresden Bezirk. [Text] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 1 Mar 84 p 2 AU]

CSSR MINISTER'S DEPARTURE -- Eng Eduard Saul, CSSR minister of metallurgical and heavy machine-building industry, visited the GDR 27-29 February at the invitation of Rolf Kersten, GDR minister of construction of heavy machinery and equipment. As a result of their talks, further stipulations were made to ensure important investment projects of both countries related, among other things, to the building of nuclear power plants, rolling mills, open pit mines, and robot technology. The ministers agreed to further develop specialization and cooperation in important fields for the 1980-90 period. Minister Saul was received by Dr Gerhard Weiss, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the GDR section of the joint GDR-CSSR economic committee, for friendly talks on deepening cooperation. The talks were also attended by Pavel Sadovsky, CSSR ambassador to the GDR. [Summary] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 1 Mar 84 p 2 AU]

'REALISTIC ASSESSMENT' PRECEDED USSR ELECTIONS

LD061212 Budapest MTI in English 1020 GMT 6 Mar 84

[Text] Budapest, March 6 (MTI) -- "The over two month run up to the Soviet elections was marked by open and honest dialogue, realistic assessment of public life, formulation of economic and social problems, and creative exploration of possibilities," says Tuesday's NEPSZABADSAG in a contribution "After the Soviet Elections."

The paper points out that the election speeches of the Soviet leaders justifiably remarked on the complex international circumstances. "They had every reason to state that the increased international tension has been caused by the United States' armament, attempt at military superiority, and aggressive steps, such as the deployment of missiles in Western Europe, and intervention in Lebanon and Grenada. It was not concealed that such actions have forced the Soviet Union to guarantee her security, but Soviet steps are wider in scope than mere guarantees..."

On the election speech by Konstantin Chernenko NEPSZABADSAG states: "The words of the CPSU general secretary were marked by temperate optimism when he said that his talks with foreign leaders attending the funeral in Moscow of Yuriy Andropov had given cause for optimism. The course of events may possibly be reversed to the stabilization of peace as detente is deeply-rooted.

"The policy of nuclear powers, primarily the Soviet Union and the United States, and their relations are of particular importance in shaping the present and future. It is not Moscow to be blamed for the deteriorations in relations. The CPSU general secretary reaffirmed that the Soviet Union always wishes to explore mutually acceptable practical solutions, and stands ready for genuine dialogue...

"It would appear to be possible that the American Administration will support by action its latest oft repeated peace statements, which could bring about a turn in international policy. Although it depends on the United States whether a genuine modification will take place, the peace efforts of the Soviet Union will not lessen, but increase."

STROUGAL CONCLUDES VISIT; COMMUNIQUE ISSUED

Wreath Laying

LD061647 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0900 GMT 6 Mar 84

[Text] CSSR Premier Lubomir Strougal is continuing his friendly working visit in the People's Republic of Hungary, which is taking place at the invitation of Council of Ministers Chairman Gyorgy Lazar. In the morning Lubomir Strougal laid a wreath at the Hungarian Heroes Monument in Budapest.

Visit to Market Hall

LD061641 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 6 Mar 84

[Text] This morning Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal laid a wreath at the Hungarian Heroes Monument on Heroes Square. After this he visited the Tolbuhin Boulevard Market Hall, where he inspected meat and fish stalls and was briefed on buying and selling possibilities and prices.

Meeting With Journalists

LD062101 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 6 Mar 84

[Text] Before the end of his friendly working visit in the Hungarian Peoples Republic, Lubomir Strougal met Czechoslovak journalists. When asked by the journalists accredited in Budapest how he assessed the results of the current visit and the talks with regard to the further development of Czechoslovak-Hungarian relations, Lumbomir Strougal said:

[Begin Strougal recording] The talks were not simply talks, they were deliberations with Comrades Kadar, Lazar and other Hungarian representatives -- were concerned with all issues, above all with the issues of international relations and in this connection naturally also with our bilateral relations in all areas. I think we agreed regarding international relations that it is necessary to proceed in the spirit of the adopted documents -- that is, of the Prague declaration and of the conclusions of the June summit meeting in Moscow. It is necessary to follow a coordinated policy and to have operational consultation: As Comrade Kadar said, it is necessary to meet more often, exchange views, justify individual steps we take, and set the next course of actions for individual countries as well as the whole Pact community. It is obvious that with Comrade Lazar and other representatives of the Hungarian Government and party bodies we paid particular attention to the further development of bilateral relations. Comrade Kadar also spoke about them in great detail. It must be said that there are no controversial issues between us; on the contrary, this is a development of relations between two friendly neighboring socialist countries, and everything that we do in all areas -- in culture, science and technology, cooperation of the media -- is marked by this. Greatest attention was paid to the economy area as this is the beginning of the year 1984, the preparation of the next 5-year plan is near, and this means that we have to seek (?new) ways of putting together medium- and long-term conception for expanding cooperation and specialization, that is (?higher forms) of cooperation with Hungary. Hungary is one of our largest partners in this area -- 39 percent of the volume of trade exchange is that of cooperation and specialization. We looked for suggestions -- and the suggestions were made -- in such important structural areas as automation equipment, microelectronics, and other important production spheres whether with regard to export or to our modernization projects, reconstruction, and modernization of the existing production capacities and also with regard to the enrichment of home markets.

In this direction the Hungarian comrades have rich experience in supplying their population. I think we have agreed how to proceed further, and some agreements, valid till 1985, will be extended and some new agreements will be signed. This is, in my view, one of greatest achievements in our talks. Comrade Kadar greatly appreciated this matter-of-fact working attitude, this concrete approach to these issues of development of mutual relations. I think that we have concluded the matters in the sense of the talks of Comrade Husak and Comrade Kadar from last November and we declared them in this manner in the joint communique which is to be adopted. [end recording]

Premiers' Closing Session

LD061906 Budapest MTI in English 1725 GMT 6 Mar 84

[Text] Budapest, March 6 (MTI) -- Concluding Hungarian-Czechoslovak talks, a closing session was held by Premiers Gyorgy Lazar of Hungary and Lubomir Strougal of Czechoslovakia in Budapest Tuesday afternoon. In the course of the meeting members of the negotiating parties gave briefs on their talks.

After a two-day visit, Lubomir Strougal and his party left Budapest Tuesday afternoon, and was seen off at Ferihegy Airport by Gyorgy Lazar and his wife. Present were Jozsef Marjai, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Foreign Minister Peter Varkonyi.

'Comradely Cooperation' Noted

LD061839 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1700 GMT 6 Mar 84

[Report on communique on the visit of CSSR Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal to the Hungarian People's Republic 5 to 6 March]

[Text] The premiers of the two countries, Lubomir Strougal and Gyorgy Lazar, noted that all-round cooperation between Czechoslovakia and Hungary is successfully developing on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism and in the spirit of the Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance Treaty. They underlined that in the deepening of relations, an important role is played by the regular meeting of the highest representatives of both countries. In this context they emphasized the importance of the deliberations of Gustav Husak and Janos Kadar in November 1983 in Prague for the development of cooperation between the two countries and for strengthening friendship between their nations. They positively assessed the economic cooperation between the two countries which is characterized by dynamic development. They pointed to the necessity of broadening production specialization and cooperation, particularly in electronics, electroengineering, engineering, and the chemical industry. They expressed interest in seeking further opportunities for cooperation in agriculture and the food industry. They both described as important more effective scientific-technological cooperation. They noted with satisfaction that the coordination of the national economic plans for the next 5-year period is progressing as planned.

Premiers Lubomir Strougal and Gyorgy Lazar highly praised the development of cooperation in science, culture, education, sports, and tourism. They agreed that it is necessary to make further efforts in mutual learning about the history of the revolutionary movement, the culture of the nations of the two fraternal countries, and the results and topical tasks of their socialist construction. They emphasized that the Leninist way of solving the nationalities' question in Czechoslovakia and Hungary contributed to strengthening friendship between the two nations.

The premier noted with apprehension that the international situation continues to be complex and tense as a result of the policy of the most aggressive circles of the United States and NATO. The nuclear threat to Europe has grown. The conditions of political relations between East and West have deteriorated, and confidence between states has weakened.

The communique on the visit of Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal to Hungary also says that the two sides recalled documents adopted at the Prague session of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee held in January 1983, and at the Moscow meeting of the highest party and state representatives of seven socialist countries held in July 1983, which noted that the Warsaw Pact states would not allow any form of disruption of the military balance. They also underlined that the start of deployment of U.S. medium-range missiles in some Western European countries increased the danger to peace. In this situation, the Warsaw Pact states were forced to adopt the necessary countermeasures for ensuring their own defense and security and for maintaining the balance of military forces.

The premiers expressed their full support for the endeavor of the USSR toward dealing with all controversial international issues in a peaceful manner by serious, equal, and constructive talks. They stressed that talks based on the principles of equality and equal security, taking into consideration the justified political and security interests of all involved states, can lead to strengthening of peace and security in Europe at a lower level of arms build-up.

Czechoslovakia and Hungary, along with other Warsaw Pact states, strive for peaceful, mutually advantageous cooperation with all states and sober and realistically thinking forces able to contribute with practical steps to detente and to the creation of an atmosphere of trust in the world. They expressed a hope that the Stockholm conference will contribute to this.

The talks between Lubomir Strougal and Gyorgy Lazar took place in an atmosphere of full agreement of views and of comradely cooperation. They made a successful contribution to deepening all-round cooperation between the two neighboring socialist countries and to strengthening the friendship of the peoples of Czechoslovakia and Hungary.

Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal invited Hungarian Premier Gyorgy Lazar to visit Czechoslovakia. The communique says in conclusion that the invitation was accepted with thanks.

KADAR RECEIVES ETHIOPIAN PARTY DELEGATION LEADER

LD061924 Budapest MTI in English 1742 GMT 6 Mar 84

[Text] Budapest, March 6 (MTI) -- Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party Central Committee, met in Budapest Tuesday Fisseha Desta, member of the Executive Committee of the Commission for Organizing the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia (COPWE), and deputy chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council, currently heading a visiting party delegation.

At a cordial meeting Fisseha Desta forwarded to Janos Kadar the good wishes of Ethiopian President Mengistu Haile Mariam, and exchanged views on the main international issues and the development of inter-party relations.

The meeting was attended by Mihaly Korom, member of the HSWP Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee.

HOOS-LED DELEGATION MEETS WITH PDRY LEADER

LD061916 Budapest MTI in English 1728 GMT 6 Mar 84

[Text] Budapest, March 6 (MTI) -- 'Ali Nasir Muhammad al-Hasani, secretary-general of the Yemen Socialist Party and head of state and government of the Yemen People's Democratic Republic, met in Aden the visiting delegation of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party headed by Janos Hoos, member of the HSWP CC and secretary of state for the National Planning Office.

In a cordial and friendly atmosphere the parties discussed the situation in the Middle East, the relations of Hungary and the PDR Yemen, and party cooperation.

GASPAR, MEHES DEPART ON VISIT TO MOSCOW

LD061207 Budapest MTI in English 1034 GMT 6 Mar 84

[Text] Budapest, March 6 (MTI) -- Today Sandor Gaspar, president of the Central Council of Hungarian Trade Unions (SZOT), and SZOT Secretary-General Lajos Mehes left on a brief working visit to Moscow on the invitation of the Central Council of Soviet Trade Unions.

'FRIENDLY' HUNGARIAN-YUGOSLAV RELATIONS NOTED

LD061913 Budapest MTI in English 1733 GMT 6 Mar 84

[Text] Budapest, March 6 (MTI) -- Since the early 1960's friendly relations between Yugoslavia and Hungary have kept intensifying to the benefit of the two peoples. In a total of 14 meetings Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee, and Josip Broz Tito, late president of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, worked out the tested basic principles of relations which are still valid. Inter-state relations are characterized by consistent observance of the principles of sovereignty, territorial integrity, independence, equality and non-interference in domestic affairs. Cooperation is improving with regard to the differences in ways and means of socialist development and the international relations of the two countries.

There have been regular prime ministerial and foreign ministerial meetings, and over the past ten years direct inter-governmental links, mainly economic, have been established with various Yugoslav republics. Public organizations, including the Patriotic People's Front, the Hungarian Communist Youth Union and the trade unions, have also maintained extensive relations with Yugoslavia.

Economic ties began to gather momentum after the formation in 1963 of an inter-governmental economic cooperation commission, which has an important part in the exploration of new possibilities of development. Although the rate of increase in bilateral trade turnover has slowed down because of more difficult economic conditions, recently promising signs have been experienced in the field. Products manufactured under advanced forms of economic cooperation introduced in the 1970's now account for 40 per cent of the turnover. As a result, the achievements of economic cooperation have been maintained and a modest increase in turnover achieved.

Border-zone goods traffic in 1983 amounted to 125 million dollars. There are sister-town relations between Szeged and Subotica, Baja and Zombor, Pecs and Osiek, Szombathely and Mariobor, and the two countries' friendship is considerably promoted by the national minorities.

Cultural exchange programmes, which are renewed every three years, form the basis of cultural relations and also met national minority requirements. There are direct writers' union, science academy and radio contacts, and a 1980 agreement provides for the mutual recognition of university degrees and other school certificates.

RECONSTITUTED CONTROVERSIAL PERIODICAL CONTINUES

AU061743 Budapest MAGYAR NEMZET in Hungarian 3 Mar 84 p 5

["V.P." article: "After All: It Is Moving...."]

[Text] This year's January/February double issue of MOZGO VILAG [MOVING WORLD] has been published.

A naive and unknowing reader of this sentence may be thoroughly surprised: It is the business of a periodical regularly to appear. Thus, what is so interesting about this?

There are situations where even information that is not at all newsworthy in itself is news -- indeed, exciting news. To be sure, the fact that MOZGO VILAG was published -- published, after all -- now, at the beginning of 1984, is exciting news for our everyday literary and artistic life. Those who take a more profound interest in our general cultural life have for long been able to hear about the commotions and debates surrounding MOZGO VILAG, and those who read recently the two-part series of one of our cultural weeklies on the "MOZGO VILAG affair" are obviously quite familiar with the most important chapters of this "cultural scandal chronicle." They should be familiar with more than one article in the "old" MOZGO VILAG, displaying a questionable spirit, with the protracted debate over editorial concept, with the release of the editor-in-chief, the "resignation" of the editorial staff, the collection of signatures, the leaflets, and the boycott attempts. And they are aware of the emotional clashes -- in progress to this day -- which accuse the people guiding cultural policy of excessive patience on the one hand and of undue interference and a brusque application of administrative measures on the other hand -- thus, of excessive tolerance and, conversely, of a nervous lack of tolerance.

It is a fact that tolerance and a lack of tolerance alike played a great role in the affair, which -- unnecessarily -- grew far beyond its own dimension and became more acrimonious than it should have, to more than a small extent, through the fault of the old editorial staff that resigned in a manner "resembling a fleet demonstration." That staff expected utmost tolerance on the part of the organs guiding cultural policy, but it, as an editorial staff and publisher of the periodical, frequently proved to lack tolerance toward authors, views, and ideas that did not fit into its intellectual concept.

Thus, with the abatement of these tempests, the task of the new editorial staff, the new MOZGO VILAG, is fairly complicated. Obviously, it will have to edit the journal in a bipolar field of forces, retaining from the previous course all the values that have proved worth preserving and rejecting those that had led to the "crisis." The new and ambitious team will have to "survive" the -- it is to be hoped not long -- period that may be rendered veritably difficult by the abstention of the authors and readers of MOZGO VILAG's old course and the alienation of some of them. The new front page -- which is the result of an involuntary compromise, because its previous designer has not permitted its continued use -- and the Illyes-inspired title, which has been retained after all, in themselves constitute a good indication of the duality of the retention-rejection that determines the work of the new editorial staff. However, the list of authors of the double issue that will be on sale in the coming days tells something else, something more important as well: The great "dispersion" in the age of those who publish in the new MOZGO VILAG, the multicoloration of their views and professions, and the nature of their artistic and stylistic status, which are disparate and often contrary to each other, show well an openness -- if one prefers to say, editorial tolerance -- without which editing an exciting periodical is a doomed undertaking.

The retention and "salvaging" of MOZGO VILAG was an important and by no means easy cultural-political deed, one that is a good indication of the fact that our national culture needs this periodical, just as it needs MOZGO VILAG, staying open to a multidirectional intellectual motivity, to make this culture richer and more colored, retaining its own previous values, but transcending its shadows.

CARDINAL GLEMP VISITS BRAZIL, ARGENTINA

Interview Given in Brazil

PY062037 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 2 Mar 84 p 9

[Interview granted to O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO by Polish Cardinal Josef Glemp on 25 February in Curitiba, Parana State, Brazil]

[Text] Glemp: Perhaps an explanation can be given as to why there is great simplification in the idea that the Church had abandoned Solidarity.

A short time after its creation, the great movement ceased to be a labor movement and became a political one. It should be noted that half of the movements' 10 million membership was made up of party members. So the ideal was not just a Catholic one. I myself gave an interview when Solidarity was at its maximum strength, saying that the Church would support it to the extent that it stuck to the original principle of protecting the workers. But at some time Solidarity lost its bearings in defense of the workers.

O ESTADO: Was that the work of the most radical members?

Glemp: Because Solidarity was a bag containing many things, opposition Marxists, Trotskyites, and later all the careerists and party members. The Church never abandoned the Solidarity which was represented by the initial core, the ideal. After Solidarity was formed, at a meeting of the Episcopate we created a commission to discuss the pastorship of the peasants. What for? To protect the ideal that was raised and keep it among the farmers. To think that Solidarity is a bloc of pure ideals is a mistake. And, unless this is well understood, one can easily accuse the Church.

O ESTADO: Even before that agreement, even before the pope's visit, the Italian press had said that aid to the farmers was the result of an agreement with the government.

Glemp: There are two different things. One is the assistance to farmers which we requested from abroad. Contacts are made with the government through the Church to provide financial aid to farmers. The other is the pastorship of the small farmers, which we are doing and has nothing to do with politics. What we do is to keep farmers in contact with the Church so that they will not be abandoned. The small farmers represent part of the country where agriculture is run by the state. The collectives exist and are under state protection. The Church has time and again fought for the right that state-run farm work must not be done on Sundays, that children can attend catechism, and that housing conditions be adequate.

We were doing that even before Solidarity, because the Church is always protecting the people and because the Church is not with the rich nor with the communists. We are with the people.

It is difficult to explain this because here you have a preconceived idea of freedom. But in a socialist country, where everything is state run, things are different.

O ESTADO: You said that Solidarity was infiltrated by different Marxist groups. With which one is Walesa connected?

Glemp: He is independent, within the pure union line. He was manipulated quite a bit. But he represents Solidarity's good line.

O ESTADO: Did he lose control of Solidarity?

Glemp: Yes, he lost control. Walesa was elected with great difficulty, and almost by a miracle. After all, he is not a politician. He made many mistakes as we all make in a very delicate situation. You see: The Church plays a role by abstaining from politics, because politics means one thing here and another thing in a socialist country. Politics means to be an instrument of the state or an instrument of a group of politicians. Because in Poland politics is only communistic; there is no political pluralism allowing persons to think differently. Nobody can think differently in Poland because otherwise the accusation of subversion will be made. Attacking the system means provoking Soviet intervention. This is clear and the Church knows this. There is some logic in this.

O ESTADO: In Brazil many bishops do not conceal their sympathies for socialism and fight capitalism, not as Pius XII fought the abuses of capitalism but by struggling against capitalism itself and defending socialism.

Glemp: Well, the case here would be to enter into pure politics.

O ESTADO: To establish some kind of socialism as those bishops want?

Glemp: I don't know. I did not talk with any of those bishops, so I know nothing about their strange ideas.

O ESTADO: At the most difficult time for the Polish Church, when it was persecuted and supported Solidarity, the Brazilian bishops did not give a word of support, although the pope did.

Glemp: I am not surprised because it was not their problem.

O ESTADO: But they spoke about Nicaragua and El Salvador. When a socialist country where the Church is persecuted is involved, nobody gives support.

Glemp: It cannot be said that the Church in Poland has been persecuted in recent years, because the communists are now doing everything not to persecute the Church.

O ESTADO: But clergymen have been jailed?

Glemp: A priest is in jail following the killing of a policemen. The weapon with which the crime was committed was found in the house of the priest. It was the only case in my diocese. Perhaps there are three cases which are not only political but criminal.

O ESTADO: In Brazil there was a case of a land invasion in which two French priests participated and a man was killed. The priests were arrested and immediately the Church raised its voice, saying that it was persecution of the Church and religion. Why is a case similar to this not persecution in Poland?

Glemp: I don't know if they are similar. In Poland the case was submitted to due process and the priest confessed, confirming that the weapons were in his house. A group of youths who wanted to attack an internment camp was involved, a policemen on duty was killed, and so there was a crime.

We try to keep in contact with that priest, and we do everything we can. Just before this trip, I wrote to the general in charge to try to alleviate the situation of the priest so that every month or two he might be visited by two colleagues. We have also requested that, as soon as possible, the priest be sent to a convent to serve his sentence. This is what we can do, not more than this.

O ESTADO: If there was no persecution of the Church by arresting priests, there was persecution by impeding the teaching of catechism -- as the bishops have denounced.

Glemp: It isn't true that the bishops denounced it. Not even a crucifix can be hung in schools. The crucifixes are there but they are always fighting to remove them. We can teach religion only in the catechism houses and in the parish church, and every parish can have a house to teach religion. There are no obstacles in these cases. And we do not even want to teach religion in the schools, because there is control there. And to teach catechism, we want to do it without controls, in our houses.

So I cannot in all sincerity say that the Church is persecuted in Poland. They do everything not to have a new enemy. Because, you know, a government that has everybody against it.... The Church is an incomparable social force, and the government prudently does not want to make another enemy.

And we are now building another 900 churches -- in a totalitarian state. The government supplies construction materials since everything is regulated, and we cannot buy what we want without licenses, which are granted.

There only persists the ideological contrast, where there is no room for accomodation. And the ideological struggle will continue because the government wants, even among children and youngsters, the materialist ideological line to be followed. I would not say the Marxist line because almost nobody takes Marxism seriously. It is the line of materialism. And we say no. For us, each man, each child must be converted to the Church. And this will be a struggle that... as the economy further falters, the ideological struggle will be greater.

O ESTADO: From what you could see here, is the Church's situation better in Poland or in Brazil?

Glemp: It is always difficult to compare, because here there is a state of freedom on which you cannot put a price. What is freedom? I also feel that the Church's situation here is very difficult due to the great social differences.

O ESTADO: Can these social differences be solved better with neocapitalism, as happened in Western Europe and in the United States, or with socialism?

Glemp: Not with socialism. A third alternative must be sought. As I have already explained to some bishops, capitalism has no possibility whatsoever in Poland, not even if the Soviets go away. The Polish people would not choose capitalism. Socialism as a system would mean Russian imperialism, speaking in a rather gross manner. And our socialism cannot be accepted either. But what does the Church want? Not being ale to get directly involved in politics.... We must distinguish between the Church hierachy and laymen. The laymen can be directly involved in politics, and we have nothing against it. The Church cannot be directly involved in politics because it would serve as an instrument, because it would serve a party, and the Church cannot do that because it would not be in keeping with its mission of preaching the gospel.

Sociologically, yes; we want to create a new world, a new society based on love, that is a civilization of love, because current civilization is truly....

Those nuclear bombs, what do they represent? A shame for mankind, a disgrace. I am not referring to this or that side, but to the rockets that are waiting to fall. It is a shame for mankind if men cannot reach an agreement without weapons. We are trying to open a path to a new civilization; otherwise there is no chance for the world. And this is the role of the Church.

O ESTADO: But what is the third alternative? If there is not capitalism or socialism, one either falls into a utopia or one must have a clear idea on the problems regarding relations between capital and work.

Glemp: Life must find a structure, and this is only an idea. It cannot happen all of a sudden. And it must be sought in a natural manner.

Meets Argentine President

LD061216 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0600 GMT 6 Mar 84

[Text] The primate of Poland, Cardinal Jozef Glemp, who is visiting Argentina, has been received in Buenos Aires by President Raul Alfonsin. Cardinal Glemp has been staying in Argentina since last Thursday.

UN REPORT ON HUMAN RIGHTS IN POLAND CITED

LD061356 Warsaw PAP in English 1122 GMT 6 Mar 84

[By PAP correspondent Edward Dylawerski -- Quotation marks as received]

[Text] Geneva 5/6 March -- "A difficult economic and social situation has existed, and continues to exist, since 1981 in Poland, taxing to the utmost the resources and the stamina of the Polish people and of the Polish Government," said the report by Deputy UN Secretary General Patricio Ruedas, estimating the last year's situation in Poland and submitted to the 40th session of the UN Human Rights Committee, held in Geneva.

The report states that "martial law, imposed in December 1981, lasted formally for 19 months. Some Polish citizens died as result of clashes between demonstrators and the police. For one single case is one too much. This is also the view of the Polish authorities, as reported to the secretary general. The report also mentions that UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar stated that what he heard in Poland was "very encouraging on all fronts."

Discussing in this report such legal acts as "lifting martial law, as well as the enactment and implementation of the clemency measures and, subsequently, the Amnesty Law, Patricio Ruedas states that they have produced conditions favourable to a reconciliation between different sectors of Polish society. This are certainly encouraging developments, to be seen as such by any independent observer.

Citing the legal acts, passed in July 1983, among others those embracing the worker's right to change employment and providing the possibility to increase working hours to 46 hours a week if this is considered necessary for the realization of important economic tasks, the report lays stress on their temporary nature (in effect until 31.2.1985) and points out that they seek greater economic stability.

The report stressed that "on the whole, 34 important laws were enacted in Poland in 1983 alone, including a law on people's councils and territorial self-government preparatory to the elections to people's councils scheduled to take place in June 1984. The enumeration is provided only to focus on what may be considered as most important legal developments relevant to the situation of human rights in Poland.

P. Ruedas states at the same time that certain legal resolutions in the period of overcoming the socio-economic crisis "provide for extensive powers to the authorities in several domains, including education. As regards the possible exercise of these powers, the writer of this report is impressed by the spirit of moderation evidenced by all members of the Polish Government who met with him and is authorized by the secretary general to say that he, too, noted favourably that spirit.

"According to information provided by the Polish authorities and the new trade unions leaders, the membership in these unions stood at under 2 million at the beginning of 1983 and is now in the vicinity of 4 million, which is close to 40 percent of Poland's work force."

The UN deputy secretary general stressed that trade union representatives advised that they had been successful in considerably reducing level of price increases which had been originally intended. They further indicated that they all were elected by secret vote, and that their representatives had been participating in a number of parliamentary, government and other public bodies which are working on a comprehensive programme of reform in many areas of a political or social nature.

"The writer of this report wishes to extend his appreciation for the free and frank information provided to him, during his official visits to Poland, by representatives of the government, the Sejm, PRON [Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth], the Catholic Church and the new trade unions.

The UN deputy secretary general wrote that he was fully aware that his report "can help towards the process of healing and reconciliation of Polish society, toward facilitating the task of the Polish Government in serving the cause of human rights while overcoming the country's problems, and towards international understanding in this regard.

P. Ruedas has prepared his report following the so-called resolution on Poland, adopted in March 1983 by 19 votes to 142 with ten abstentions at the 39 session of the UN Human Rights Committee. As is widely known, the Polish Government has rejected this resolution as illegal, politically damaging and violating the UN Charter.

The report also presents an opinion by U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar that in connection with his recent official visit to Poland, paid at the invitation from the Polish Government, he is fully aware of Poland's principled stand on the illegal resolution.

The U.N. secretary-general adds that he is however binded by the resolution of the committee, despite the fact that the majority of its members did not support the resolution, to present the situation in a possibly objective way. He also stresses that his visit to Poland had no connection with the resolution.

The report by the U.N. deputy secretary general, although it stems from the illegal anti-Polish resolution, presents an assessment of the situation in Poland in a broad and possibly objective manner. It disproves primarily the West's assertion that Poland does not cooperate with the U.N. secretary-general on questions of mutual interest, including those concerning problems of human rights.

TRYBUNA LUDU EVALUATES CHERNENKO 2 MARCH SPEECH

AU061116 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 3/4 Mar 84 pp 1, 7

[Jerzy Kraszewski commentary: "A Program Geared to the Future"]

[Text] Konstantin Chernenko's Friday evening speech in the Palace of Congresses in the Kremlin ended the preelectoral campaign in the Soviet Union and a series of meetings between members of the CPSU leadership and voters.

It was an exceedingly important speech. The CPSU Central Committee general secretary expounded and justified the strategic principles of the party's domestic and foreign policy, assessed the Soviet Union's development since the last Supreme Soviet elections, and formulated the present and future tasks involved in socialist construction in the USSR.

I believe that three groups of topics out of the many dealt with by K. Chernenko deserve special attention.

First, an analysis of the present stage in the Soviet Union's socioeconomic development: The CPSU Central Committee general secretary reminded the collectives about the theoretical thesis worked out by the party that deals with the characteristics and qualities of the stage of perfecting a developed socialism, which in its final phase will begin changing into a phase of communism. He said that this is a complex and long-term process, whose success depends on an energetic and creative effort by the party and the whole society.

The coming years will involve a rapid economic intensification consisting of speeding up scientific-technical progress, adapting work organization to the needs of today, and improving planning and administration methods in such a way that the essential principles of centralism are optimally coordinated with the development of the independence of enterprises and of workers' initiative.

The CPSU's concept of perfecting a developed socialism is a great contribution by Soviet Communists to the theory of communist construction.

Second, an emphasis on the continuity of the CPSU policy formulated during the party's latest congresses: This continuity, based on a constant and realistic assessment of the road that has been followed and of the experience that has been gained, has been expressed in the Central Committee plenum resolutions of November 1982, June and December 1983, and February 1984. At these plenums, the Central Committee substantiated the line worked out at the 26th congress. The most concise way to define the essence of the continuity of policy is not losing any of the achievements and existing possibilities created by socialism, and making progress in creating socialism.

The experience up to now, which takes into account the USSR's great achievements in recent years and newly-emerging needs, will be contained in a new version of the CPSU program which is being prepared on the strength of a decision made by the 26th congress.

Third, a repeated reminder of the need to observe the Leninist principle of unity between ideology, politics, and economics: Economic development -- which in socialism serves to constantly raise society's standard of living -- is not possible without a simultaneous intensive and programmatic ideological and educational work which sharpens socialist morality as well as socialist attitudes and personal qualities. Ideological education and activity cannot be separated from economic work. Both these processes, taking place both at the base and in the superstructure, are interdependent.

K. Chernenko has firmly stressed the unchangeability of USSR foreign policy for the second time since becoming CPSU Central Committee general secretary. Recalling the latest Soviet proposals whose acceptance would serve to lessen the tension in the world, he firmly stressed that the Soviet Union's aim to preserve and consolidate peace is steadfast. He has once again expressed the unchangeability of USSR policy as regards guaranteeing the security of the country and of the entire socialist community. The military balance that has taken shape during the past years will not be upset.

This is a foreign policy concept that is faithful to the Leninist principles of peaceful coexistence. It is a constructive and realistic concept that suits the interests of all nations. Based on an equality and indivisibility of security, this concept presents favorable conditions for implementing domestic development plans.

POLITBURO SESSION DEBATES STATE, SOCIAL CONTROL

LD061914 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 6 Mar 84

[Text] Today's PZPR Central Committee Politburo session was attended by the chairman of the Council of State, Professor Henryk Jablonski, Sejm Marshal Stanislaw Gucwa; first president of the Supreme Court, Professor Wlodzimierz Berutowicz; president of the Supreme Chamber of Control, Lieutenant General Tadeusz Chupalowski; and heads of appropriate ministries. Views of the Commission for Constitutional Responsibility were presented concerning the improvement of the structure and organization of management of the state, as well as proposals concerning the draft on constitutional tribunals.

The Politburo was briefed on the system of state and social control. It was estimated that in the recent period, a considerable increase took place in the activity of many control bodies. However, results are still not proportional to the abilities of the bodies or the expectations of the community.

Improvements in the system of state control were considered indispensable. Closer links between state and social control and consistent checks on results were urged. The Politburo examined preliminary proposals for setting up workers and peasant inspection. A report on the state of implementation of the 13th Central Committee plenum resolutions was examined. It was emphasized that their consistent implementation should contribute toward a more successful style of party work, enrichment of ideological and political actions, and consolidation of party ranks. The Politburo also discussed the socio-political situation in high schools.

CONFERENCE HELD ON ROLE OF POLISH WOMEN

LD061514 Warsaw PAP in English 1400 GMT 6 Mar 84

[Text] Warsaw 6 March -- A two-day women's conference on role of "Polish women in the struggle for freedom and social progress," organized by the PRON (Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth), main board of the League of Polish Women and the Army History Institute, started here today grouping women delegates from social and political organizations, women's movement and various millieux across Poland. The conference is attended by the PUWP CC first secretary, Prime Minister Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, and chairmen of the other two political parties, the United Peasants' Party and the Democratic Party, Roman Malinowski and Edward Kowalczyk, respectively.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES LUXEMBOURG PARLIAMENTARIANS

AU062003 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1913 GMT 6 Mar 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 6/3/1984 -- On Tuesday, March 6, Romania's president Nicolae Ceausescu received the parliamentary delegation of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, led by Leon Bolendorff, president of the Chamber of Deputies, now on a visit to Romania. The delegation includes Joseph Eyschen, vice-president of the Chamber of Deputies, Victor Braun, secretary of the Bureau of the Chamber of Deputies and mayor of Grevenmacher, Roger Krier, Edouard Juncker, members of the Bureau of the Chamber of Deputies, Guillaume Wagener [name as received], secretary-general of the Chamber of Deputies.

The interview was attended by Nicolae Giosan, chairman of the Grand National Assembly of Romania. Present was also Adrien Mansvelt, Netherland's ambassador in Bucharest, Luxembourg's diplomatic representative. The interview occasioned an exchange of greetings between the Romanian head of state and the Grand Duke Jean of Luxembourg.

During the interview, which proceeded in a cordial atmosphere, reference was made to the positive course of the relations between Romania and Luxembourg, relations which develop on the basis of the principles of fully equal rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, non-interference in domestic affairs and mutual advantage. Stress being laid on the contribution the parliaments and parliamentarians of Romania and Luxembourg made in this respect the conviction was expressed that the current visit would contribute to the further strengthening and diversification of the relations between the two countries. Emphasis was also placed on the particularly favourable framework created for the development of bilateral cooperation for the benefit of both peoples, of the cause of peace, detente, security and understanding on the European Continent and throughout the world.

During the talk a series of aspects of the international life were approached with emphasis on the serious situation in Europe. It was stressed that the major question of our days was the struggle for peace, the significance being highlighted of enhanced efforts by all states, by progressive forces everywhere to prevent the world situation from worsening, to halt the arms race, for disarmament, nuclear disarmament in the first place. The need was emphasized for the European states to contribute through joint efforts to the resumption and consolidation of the course toward detent, to the establishment of a climate of confidence, of broad cooperation in our continent. During the talk it was stressed that parliaments and parliamentarians can and must make an active contribution to the settlement of the major issues of the present-day world, to the cause of peace and international detente, to the building of a better and more just world on our planet.

CEAUSESCU MEETS WITH DEPARTING NIGERIAN ENVOY

AU061227 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1150 GMT 6 Mar 84

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 6/3/1984 -- Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, received Abdulkadir D. Gadau, ambassador of the Federal Republic of Nigeria in Bucharest, on a farewell call, at the end of his mission to Romania, on Tuesday, March 6. On the occasion they conversed in a cordial atmosphere.

CEAUSESCU CABLES ISRAEL'S SHEMTOV ON REELECTION

AU061350 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 3 Mar 84 p 5

[Text] To comrade Victor Shemtov, secretary general of the United Workers Party of Israel, Tel Aviv:

On your reelection as secretary general of the United Workers Party of Israel, I want to extend warm congratulations and wishes for success in the highly responsible position that has been entrusted to you by the party.

I also want to express the conviction that the positive relations established between the RCP and the United Workers Party of Israel, based on mutual esteem and respect, will continue to develop in the interests of the two parties, of the Romanian and Israeli peoples, and of the general cause of peace, security and national independence, and in the interest of understanding and cooperation among peoples.

Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general

LUXEMBOURG PARLIAMENTARIANS LEAVE BUCHAREST

AU070855 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0850 GMT 7 Mar 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 07/03/1984 -- A delegation of the Chamber of Deputies of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, led by Leon Bollendorff, president of the Chamber of Deputies, who paid a visit to Romania, left Bucharest on March 7. The guests were seen off at the Otopeni Airport by Nicolae Giosan, chairman of the Grand National Assembly by deputies.

METALLURGY MINISTER MEETS YUGOSLAV DELEGATION

AU061919 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1900 GMT 6 Mar 84

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 6/3/1984 -- The delegation of the Executive Council of the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina, led by Seid Maglajlija, president of the council, had an interview on March 6 with Neculai Agachi, minister of metallurgical industry. The guests saw round the metallurgical [words indistinct] and culture establishment in Diboyita County.

The same day, Yugoslavia's Ambassador in Bucharest Milos Melovski gave a cocktail party in honour of the delegation.

ARMY HIGHER POLITICAL COUNCIL HOLDS PLENUM

AU051135 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 1 Mar 84 p 5

[Text] The Army Higher Political Council held a plenum on Wednesday in Bucharest during which it examined the activity carried out by commanders and party bodies and organizations in fulfilling tasks laid down by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu in his speech at the balance-sheet conference with basic cadres in March 1983. The plenary proceedings were attended by Comrades Ion Coman, member of the Political Executive Committee and secretary of the RCP Central Committee, and Colonel General Constantin Olteanu, member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee and minister of national defense.

In an atmosphere of great enthusiasm, the participants in the plenum sent a telegram to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and supreme commander of the armed forces.

DAILIES ASSESS CHERNENKO KREMLIN SPEECH

BORBA on Continuity

AU061320 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 5 Mar 84 p 2

[Zoran Mandzuka commentary: "Messages From Moscow"]

[Text] Continuity is a term which is used frequently in Moscow when one speaks about Soviet foreign political activities. It is used regularly in assessing relations between East and West, especially when one refers to (lack of) agreement with Washington, the chief opponent and at the same time the most important partner.

Konstantin Chernenko's speech in the Kremlin, the fullest exposition given by the new general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee so far, has confirmed -- it seems -- that continuity is taken as an absence of great changes in the Soviet approach to American policy, and Yuriy Andropov's interview and the statement that "no positive change in the U.S. stand has appeared" is again being repeated.

Meanwhile, in the period between the last speech by the former general secretary and the first comprehensive speech by the present one, Washington noticeably softened its conspicuously aggressive tone toward Moscow. The American President has increasingly repeated his wish for "constructive cooperation." In the same period, peculiar analyses saying that the USSR is "softening its position" were heard on various sides, especially after Chernenko's series of meetings with Western leaders. It seems that Kostantin Chernenko has convincingly refuted them.

There is no doubt that Moscow has made another effort to explain its position in which, as it is officially pointed out, there is "nothing unclear and no ambiguities." The new American tone is met with Yuriy Andropov's assertion that "deeds and not words are a proof of willingness to negotiate." Striving for equality and, as it is pointed out, equal security, Moscow sees the responsibility for the present extremely tense state of relations in the world to lie above all in the "imperialism and militarism" of the American Administration. Therefore, deeds are demanded of Washington. In setting the conditions for resuming the negotiations, they insist first of all on the "initial state of affairs, in Europe," the withdrawal of all newly-installed American missiles, and on Washington promising that it will not install more in the future.

It is precisely here, in Chernenko's explanation of the old Soviet positions, that many people are ready to find some new elements -- in fact, traces of greater flexibility which, as expected, now exclude any kind of unilateral concessions.

Moscow is ready -- one has heard in the Kremlin -- to use "any real opportunity" for resuming the dialogue, and in recalling a number of Soviet initiatives and proposals made to the West in the past 2 years, it offers a chance for Washington to open a way out of the deadlock in Soviet-American relations by accepting at least something from among these proposals.

Nevertheless, this way out appears as remote today as it was yesterday. Washington has softened its tone but is turning more and more toward the November elections which may be, as it is heard even among the American allies in West Europe, the basic cause of this change. It is expecting the USSR to return to the negotiating table under unchanged conditions.

Moscow, however, assessing that the crisis is at its peak, again offers "much food for thought" to the other side. It expects the replies not to be as disappointing for it as previous ones have been and is trying to return relations with the United States to the "old splendor" in which mutual cooperation was at least as strong as competition.

In short, it seems that each side expects first of all a move by the other. Are we not, however, on the threshold of a certain psychological breakthrough, at the beginning of a period which precisely because the crisis in mutual relations is at its peak offers an opportunity for mitigating the deep mistrust? The dialogue is still uncertain, as necessary as it may be, but some new elements in the old positions offer a good opportunity to both sides to return to the negotiating table.

POLITIKA on Speech

AU061210 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 4 Mar 84 p 1

[Permanent correspondent D. Pesic report from Moscow]

[Text] Moscow, 3 Mar -- The analysis of international relations and the conditions for a relaxation of tension in the world, set forth in the preelection speech of Konstantin Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, is attracting the special attention today of foreign observers and diplomats in Moscow. The basic impression is that the newly elected general secretary made an additional effort to indicate the conditions which, according to the Soviet appraisal, could lead to resuming a dialogue with Washington.

It would be wrong now to draw the conclusion that certain vital changes in the Soviet stand have occurred or to seek in all this a confirmation of readiness for more significant concessions. It would be wrong. It is more realistic to assume that Moscow has assessed that the crisis has reached its culmination and that it is necessary to negotiate, naturally if the West, and primarily the United States which, according to the Soviet conviction, continues to be the "main culprit for the present situation" but undoubtedly also the most important interlocutor, makes a "certain and clear move of good will."

Passing the Ball to Washington

Elaborating the Soviet position, Chernenko was more flexible yesterday in mentioning and explaining also other opportunities for resuming a dialogue. This is perhaps the essence of the current Soviet position.

Namely, Chernenko lists a number of earlier Soviet initiatives (the Soviets have been offended because, among other things, NATO has not paid sufficient attention to these proposals) directed to the West during the past 2 years and indirectly indicates that the acceptance of some of these proposals could be that expected move.

Speaking about the latest statements coming from Reagan's administration, made in emphasized peace-loving tones, Chernenko notes, in fact, that a difference between words and deeds continues to exist but that he does not reject them completely and believes that one can "judge their seriousness only on the basis on concrete actions." He then continues that the Soviet Union "has always been in favor of seeking practical and mutually acceptable solutions for concrete questions." There are quite a few such questions. Accordingly, the U.S. Government has many opportunities to prove its peacefulness by deeds, he added.

For a Normalization With Beijing

The second position which has attracted the attention of observers is his appraisal of relations with China.

It could be said that the Soviets have never been satisfied with the level of understanding realized in past contacts but that they do not rule out the possibility that the talks could, nonetheless, turn for the better. The general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee says that the current "political consultations show that differences in the positions on many principled questions continue to be present." It is known that what is involved are the well-known Chinese demands on the needs to withdraw the Soviet troops from Afghanistan, the Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea, and for reducing the military contingents on the Soviet-Chinese border.

Chernenko does not mention these disputed points but he reiterates the Soviet position "that an agreement cannot be reached at the expense of third countries...." However, he continues in the direction in which Andropov recently started by insisting that the Soviet Union wants a normalization of relations. Then he goes a step further and suggests that it will be necessary to raise contacts to a higher level, "a level which would be acceptable for both sides." This proposal must be seen in the light of facts that soon, within a few days, the Soviet-Chinese talks held so far at the level of assistant ministers of foreign affairs are to be continued in Moscow. It is necessary to bear in mind the fact that Beijing sent a higher level delegation to Yuriy Andropov's funeral than to Brezhnev's funeral. This time, Wan Li, vice premier and member of the top party leadership, came to Moscow. True, he did not meet Chernenko but it is possible that the aforementioned Soviet suggestion on raising the level of representatives in the political consultations has some connection with this fact. All this leads to the thought that the next round of the Soviet-Chinese talks will perhaps be more interesting than past ones.

SUNDIC ON RELATIONS WITH HUNGARY, KADAR VISIT

LD062058 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 6 Mar 84

[Text] As we have already reported, Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP, will arrive tomorrow on an official and friendly visit to our country. He will have talks with Dragoslav Markovic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, on cooperation between the two parties, on the construction of socialism in Yugoslavia and Hungary, on the situation in Europe and the world, and on trends in the communist and workers' movement. Here is Milika Sundic:

Whenever we speak of relations between Yugoslavia and neighboring countries and between the LCY and other communist and workers' parties, we always stress with satisfaction that Yugoslav-Hungarian relations are very good and friendly, both at state and party level, that they are not encumbered by anything, and that both sides have the same interest in developing and promoting such cooperation in the future.

The official and friendly visit to Yugoslavia by Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP, is part of such joint endeavors by the two countries and parties. This is, in fact, the best guarantee that the party talks at highest level will confirm again that the two countries are firmly resolved to continue to work on promoting good-neighborly cooperation -- it goes without saying on the established foundations of equality, mutual respect, and independence.

The LCY and the MSZMP operate under different conditions, just as the international position of the two countries is also different. But this is no obstacle at all to their mutual cooperation and consultations about everything which represents our joint interest. The present international situation, particularly the situation in Europe, as well as the relations and cooperation between communist and workers' parties is the first and most important theme which the delegations of the two parties will discuss during Janos Kadar's short visit to Yugoslavia. They will also deal with the efforts and experiences of the two parties in the sphere of socialist construction in Yugoslavia and in Hungary.

On the other hand, no meeting at such a high level has ever taken place without reference to the position of the nationalities of the two countries who live in Yugoslavia and Hungary.

The LCY and the MSZMP share concern about the exacerbated situation in the world and Europe and about everything which could arise from it. Proceeding from this fact, both countries, depending on their possibilities and on their international position, are making efforts to resolve controversial problems through negotiations. Hungary is attentively following Yugoslavia's activity on the international scene and its efforts to help alleviate and keep the existing bloc confrontation under control. Yugoslavia is naturally worried about the existing nuclear missile race in Europe and the increasing number of countries on whose territories nuclear missile arms are or could be deployed.

Mika Spiljak, president of the Presidency of Yugoslavia, also spoke about this in his recent interview to VOJNO DELO. All our neighbors know Yugoslavia's view of this problem and what should be done to curb the escalation of the nuclear missile race which, indeed, deeply concerns our security too. This is also the reason why Yugoslavia attaches great significance to setting up nonnuclear zones, particularly in southern Europe and in the Mediterranean area, and why in all its contacts with neighboring and other countries it insists on extreme restraint from everything which could make the existing international situation even more difficult.

Even though Hungary is a member of the Warsaw Pact, with all the obligations stemming from this and restrictions which membership in an alliance imposes, it has demonstrated with a series of examples that it, too, is vitally interested in lasting and stable peace in the world and that it is working actively in this direction. We have confirmation of this also in the recent successful visit to Budapest by British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher.

SUCCESSFUL COOPERATION WITH HUNGARY PRAISED

LD061426 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1300 GMT 6 Mar 84

[Text] Budapest, March 6 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav-Hungarian relations display stability to which mutual visits by top-ranking party and state officials make a special contribution. These visits are a continuation of the tradition of frequent contacts between President Tito and Janos Kadar.

This opinion, heard in Budapest on the eve of an official and friendly visit to Yugoslavia by Janos Kadar, the first secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee, is being corroborated by numerous data on successful cooperation in nearly all the fields.

Yugoslavia respects Hungary's obligations to its allies and Hungary appreciates Yugoslavia's positive and active role in the Movement of Nonalignment. Budapest points to the high degree of agreement between the two countries on many issues related to world peace and cooperation among peoples.

The continuity and stability of cooperation, especially in the economic field, record a constant, however modest, progress in spite of the difficulties the two economies are facing in the increasingly difficult international conditions.

Yugoslav-Hungarian trade last year totalled some 580 million dollars, 40 percent of which were accounted for by long-term arrangements which ensure stability of cooperation.

The commitment to the development of nationalities has been incorporated in the two countries' fundamental policy principles. Hungary follows with increasing attention and appreciation Yugoslav efforts at ensuring the rights of minorities in the country.

Yugoslavia, on its part, has been able to assure itself of the increasingly active nationality policy led by the Hungarian Government and party. Yugoslavia and Hungary have more and more reason to assert that the nationalities are becoming a bridge of rapprochement between the two countries, it is considered here.

BELGIUM'S TINDEMANS ARRIVES ON OFFICIAL VISIT

Assesses Relations

LD062027 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1808 GMT 6 Mar 84

[Text] Brussels, March 6 (TANJUG) -- Belgian Foreign Minister Leo Tindemans today (Tuesday) assessed his country's relations with Yugoslavia as "good and stable" with a tendency of "progressive strengthening in all domains."

Before leaving on a two-day visit to Yugoslavia, Tindemans told TANJUG correspondent Milan Sokolovic that "mutual understanding and trust" between the two countries would also make it possible to review a number of questions outside bilateral frameworks.

The Belgian foreign minister called for a "step-by-step policy" in eliminating East-West tensions and said that in this context a new NATO doctrine was also currently under preparation.

"For us, Yugoslavia occupies a key position not only between East and West but also within the Movement of Non-aligned and the group of these and neutral countries of Europe," stated Tindemans. He hoped that "the positive role which Yugoslavia played at the Madrid conference in enabling its successful conclusion, will be repeated in Stockholm."

Belgium highly appreciates the "moderate and positive notes in Yugoslavia's relations with the other Balkan countries," emphasized Tindemans, adding that "this Yugoslav policy constitutes an important element of stability in the region."

Tindemans offered assurances that the Belgian authorities would do everything so as to prevent as much as possible all anti-Yugoslav actions on its territory. He condemned all terrorist acts and manifestations of violence "directed against Yugoslav persons and property on Belgian territory."

In 1981, a number of anti-Yugoslav terrorist attacks were carried out on Belgian territory largely by members of the Albanian emigration. In a reference to this, Tindemans stated that the "situation is now under control" while -- and he stressed -- "neither we, nor you bear responsibility for the actions from third sides."

Coming out in favour of the promotion of bilateral economic cooperation, Tindemans emphasized that Belgium this year renewed the unutilized portion of a 550 million Belgian francs' credit it granted to Yugoslavia for the purchase of raw materials.

He added that Belgium had approved about 650 million francs for the rescheduling of Yugoslav loans and that it was participating in current negotiations in Paris, Berne and Geneva on financial support to Yugoslavia.

The Belgian foreign minister announced his country's support for Yugoslavia in its forthcoming negotiations with the European Community on the proposed renewal of their trade and finance agreement. He emphasized that Yugoslavia's needs, stemming from its stabilization measures and the effort to balance its trade with the Ten, should be taken into consideration during the negotiations.

Tindemans concluded by stressing that it was out of the question that Yugoslav workers on temporary work in Belgium be made to leave the country for economic reasons." He said that Belgium would continue to stand by the two countries' convention of 1970 which regulates the rights of Yugoslav workers on temporary work in Belgium.

Arrival in Belgrade

LD062138 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2118 GMT 6 Mar 84

[Excerpt] Belgrade, 6 Mar (TANJUG) -- Belgian Minister of External Relations Leo Tindemans arrived this evening on an official visit to Yugoslavia at the invitation of Lazar Mojsov, federal secretary for foreign affairs. Tindemans will stay in Yugoslavia until 8 March and will visit Dubrovnik as well as Belgrade. A broad exchange of views between Federal Secretary Lazar Mojsov and Belgian Minister Leo Tindemans will be held at the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs tomorrow. The associates of the two foreign ministers will also participate in the talks. The Yugoslav-Belgian dialogue is expected to include discussion of bilateral relations and topical issues of international life.

ANGOLAN MPLA DELEGATION MEETS BELOVSKI, OFFICIALS

LD062041 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1902 GMT 6 Mar 84

[Text] Belgrade, March 6 (TANJUG) -- The Movement of Non-Alignment, as an independent and non-bloc factor, must continue to invest efforts, together with all peace-loving, progressive and democratic forces in the world, in the struggle for easing international tensions and solving problems in international relations.

The above was stressed today, Tuesday, during a meeting between League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) Presidency member Dimce Belovski and a delegation of the Angolan MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] -- Party of Labour, headed by Politbureau candidate member and Central Committee Secretary for Ideology, Information and Propaganda Roberto Almeida. The delegation is visiting Yugoslavia at the invitation of the LCY Presidency.

The mutual concern was stressed during the talk over the strained international situation and acute international problems threatening peace and security in the world.

The two sides had an extensive exchange of views on the further development of relations and cooperation between the LCY and the Angolan MPLA -- Party of Labour. The mutual satisfaction was expressed over the successful development of relations and cooperation between the two parties and the two countries and the readiness stated further to promote them in all fields. The Angolan party delegation today met also with Yugoslav Socialist Alliance Presidency member Milan Uzelac. The Angolan party's views on the latest diplomatic initiatives for a peaceful solution to the problem in southern Africa and the decolonialization of Namibia were discussed.

The Angolan MPLA -- Party of Labour delegation today visited the Yugoslav news agency TANJUG. TANJUG Editor-in-chief Mihajlo Saranovic informed the guests about TANJUG's activity within the pool of non-aligned countries' news agencies.

PRESIDENCY'S DOMESTIC, FOREIGN POLICY REPORT

LD062114 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1443 GMT 6 Mar 84

[Text] Belgrade, 6 Mar (TANJUG) -- Implementation of the long-term economic stabilization program is the only way to unfold prospects for further successful economic development of our community and of socialist self-managing relations in it. This is stressed in the report of the SFRY Presidency on the situation and problems with regard to domestic and foreign policy submitted to the Yugoslav Assembly today. The difficulties we are experiencing demand even greater organizational standards in implementing the agreed policy, all the more so since, in the Presidency's assessment, we have a clear program for extricating ourselves from the situation that has arisen.

The report contains a complete review of the socioeconomic development and functioning of the political system as well as assessments relating to our country's foreign policy and its international position.

The results achieved last year, in the SFRY presidency's view, have confirmed that the action to which the long-term stabilization program has committed our society is correct. Though what is at stake are modest results, they are -- in view of the complex conditions in which they have been achieved -- exceptionally significant.

The report stresses that we have begun introducing economic criteria into our economic system with growing consistency. A positive change has been achieved in trade with other countries in eliminating the deficit in the balance of payments, and in strengthening the country's foreign liquidity. The fall in industrial production has been halted and in the second half of last year the first signs of its revival became apparent. The economy is orienting itself increasingly toward exports, and positive trends have also been registered in agriculture. Also contributing to the 1983 results was the implementation of the policy of the real dinar exchange rate, consistent fulfillment of obligations in repaying foreign debts, and the increasingly persistent control of excessive consumption and demand not covered by ability to pay for it. All forms of internal consumption have been reduced, though less than envisaged by planned proportions and economic structure, and supplies to the market with products of special interest for the population have improved.

Despite difficulties in production, employment increased by about 2 percent, but this was accompanied by a fall in productivity.

The SFRY Presidency's report points out, however, that this year and in the next 2 years, we will have to maintain the momentum of the changes initiated in conditions where about 8 percent of the national income is set aside annually for repayment of foreign debts. Within such a framework, it is also necessary to ensure growth in production and employment in the economic structure, demanded by the implementation of the goals of the economic policy, and to adapt to this all forms of domestic consumption.

The Presidency's report also points out the problems that should be firmly overcome because it is on this that the pace of the country's further development depends. This refers to very high inflation and general instability in the price sector, burden on the economy with numerous allocations, losses that are not made good, illiquidity of the dinar, delay in providing new jobs, haphazardness in investments, etc.

The consolidation of the economy and of other social activities, the SFRY Presidency's report stresses, must begin in every organization of associated labor and every business bank, as well as in other social subjects.

The Presidency of Yugoslavia stresses in particular the significance of responsibility for the most rational use of social accumulation possible in view of the shortage of resources for investments and the immediate need for deeper structural changes in the economy. It is possible to overcome etatist tendencies, which also manifest themselves in our conditions in autarchic obstacles to the rational division of social labor in the unified Yugoslav economic area by persistently combating -- with every measure of economic policy and mechanism of the economic system -- the remnants of capital relations, the SFRY Presidency believes.

In the part of the report on the functioning of the political system, the country's Presidency also points to the significant experiences in this sphere. The basic conclusion is that our political system has demonstrated itself to be capable of resolving social problems and conflicts as well as coordinating different and contradictory interests. There are, however, also weaknesses.

The delegate system, with the introduction of which institutional conditions have been created to implement the decisive political and social position of the working class and working people, has not yet fully become the prevailing method of adopting social decisions. The reason for this is the insufficient development of basic self-managing production relations. Direct agreement-reaching and consultations by the republics and provinces also lag behind the development of self-managing relations, and instances of etatist, group-property and even private ownership interests, which lead to republican and provincial isolationism and to the strengthening of tendencies of federal centralism, are also not unknown. In the past period, the SFRY Presidency report, submitted to the Yugoslav Assembly, notes, we encountered phenomena of violating the norms of socialist morals and laws, crude onslaughts on the social property and on the self-managing rights of the working people and citizens, irresponsibility.... The country's Presidency lays down that making the question of responsibility more incisive represents one of the fundamental conditions for successfully overcoming the present socioeconomic, political, and other problems and contradictions. The working people rightly demand explanations for major economic mistakes, for bureaucratic arbitrariness, for the increase in social differences that is not the result of work.

Noting that the existing economic difficulties and the world situation have been conducive to the opponents of our system, the SFRY Presidency states in its report that the internal enemy intensified his attacks on our constitutional order in the past 3 years. One of the basic targets of nationalists and other internal enemies are intranational relations and the quality of our nations and nationalities. Counterrevolutionary events in Kosovo in the spring of 1981 represent the crudest attack on the integrity and territorial entirety of our country.

The clergy is also more on the offensive, foreign intelligence services just do not want to leave us in peace, and enemy emigration is organizing itself in various parts of the world. Political delinquency in the country does not represent a serious social problem (it amounts to only 0.4 of all the crimes commited in the country) but what does cause concern is the increase in economic crimes, particularly crimes undermining the economic foundations of society.

Security on state borders is on the whole favourable. The system of all-people's defense has significantly developed, and represents a significant force of defense and protection, but efforts must continue to be invested to strengthen defense. The economic problems have exerted a negative influence on the entire preparations for all-people's defense and we cannot be entirely satisfied either with the quality of mass training of the population or with the civil protection forces' level of training and equipment. International circumstances also demand the modernization and consolidation of the Yugoslav People's Army. In such a turbulent world, our society should not allow resources for the needs of the Yugoslav People's Army to be reduced because it could have a negative reflection on its combat readiness, the SFRY Presidency's report says.

We should not stop at the achieved level of development of all-people's states, because any lagging behind in this respect could threaten our independence, automomous development, territorial integrity, and the socialist self-managing system laid down by the Constitution.

In the foreign policy sphere, Yugoslavia has done much in the past years to affirm the policy of the movement of nonaligned countries. By proceding from the principles of the policy of nonalignment and the UN Charter, Yugoslavia, as a socialist, non-aligned country, has acted in a committed and constructive way, in all directions of its widespread international activity. In an era in which bloc tension and the arms race have intensified, our country has launched numerous initiatives for disarmament and for seeking solutions to pressing world problems in the political and economic sphere.

Our country has also made a constructive contribution as the host of the annual session of the IMF and the World Bank, as well as of the Sixth UNCTAD.

The priority occupation of our foreign policy has been the development of the situation in the Balkans and relations with neighboring countries. As before, we have always proceeded from the historical interests of the people living in this area, from the aspirations of these people to strengthen their own independence and security. Yugoslavia, the SFRY Presidency's report says, has therefore tried to promote and develop relations with all Balkan countries that have demonstrated a readiness to do so.

In this period Yugoslavia has paid special attention to the affirmation of the policy and movement of nonaligned countries as an independent, global, and non-bloc international factor which is increasingly exposed to external pressures and internal ferment.

The difficult economic and world situation has made the tasks of our foreign policy increasingly complex. We have also been left without Comrade Tito -- world statesman, consistent fighter for peace, architect of many initiatives -- whose international activity and contribution to the struggle for peace and equality in the world and peaceful cooperation are of historical significance. We have also faced various conjectures about the future of our country and its orientation after Tito as well as pressures and attempts to use our difficulties to influence our internal development and foreign policy. Despite this, in the SFRY Presidency's assessment, the international position of our country has been preserved and affirmed. Its constructive contribution meets with broad recognition and support, above all by nonaligned countries.

The direction of our society's development in the next period is also clearly defined, the SFRY Presidency's report stresses. This is our path for building socialist self-managing social relations and of strengthening further brotherhood, unity, and equality of our nations and nationalities and the nonaligned foreign policy. This is the path we chose and built together with Tito. The long-term economic stabilization program points out the tasks and ways to overcome economic difficulties and ways for the country's further economic and social ascent. Results achieved last year are a confirmation of our resources and abilities to overcome the present difficulties and to surmount existing problems.

FEC DECISION ON IMF TALKS, SPRING SOWING

LD061804 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1433 GMT 6 Mar 84

[Text] Belgrade, 6 Mar (TANJUG) -- The Federal Executive Council [FEC] met today under the chairmanship of Milka Planinc. It adopted reports on the course and results of talks with the IMF mission on the new financial arrangement. This report will be considered by the republican and provincial assemblies and by the Chamber of the Republic and Provinces of the SFRY Assembly.

On the basis of the conclusions adopted at the previous session on the activities and measures aimed at implementing the spring sowing plan, the FEC determined new higher prices for sunflower, soya, rape, and sugar beets. According to this decision the production price for soya and sunflower will be 50 dinars per kilogram and 48 dinars per kilogram for rape. The production price for sugar beets will be five dinars per kilogram.

Deciding on the higher prices, the FEC took into consideration the need to stimulate greater production of these plans so as to satisfy the domestic needs for edible oil and sugar. It also considered that increased production would create conditions for greater exports of these products. The FEC also emphasized that sowing should also be stimulated by other measures.

SAWPY 'OFTEN ON PERIPHERY' OF DECISIONMAKING

LD061318 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1130 GMT 6 Mar 84

[Text] Belgrade, 6 Mar (TANJUG) -- The Socialist Alliance is often on the periphery of political developments because the executive organs and organs of administration dominate in the undertaking of initiatives and in the solution of problems. This is why this organization is alienated from concrete problems of life and most of its activity is taken up by verbal discussions and the adoption of conclusions that have no real power. This was emphasized at today's meeting of the SAWPY Federal Conference Presidium which discussed the implementation of the constitutional role of the Socialist Alliance.

The existing constitutional solutions concerning the functioning of this organization are not an obstacle to their implementation, it was said at the meeting, but in practice it is felt that the role of the Socialist Alliance is underestimated. The working people and citizens are therefore not interested in working in the Socialist Alliance.

The meeting also considered the role of the LCY in this most massive political organization which often behaves in a monopolistic [as received] manner. The implementation of the constitutional role of the SAWP is part of the functioning of the political system and the practical solutions concerning its activity depend on the place and conditions in which it operates, it was emphasized at the Presidium meeting.

CROATIAN SR CONFERENCE DISCUSSES RELIGION

LD062308 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1617 GMT 6 Mar 84

[Text] Zagreb, 6 Mar (TANJUG) -- Despite the fact that relations with the religious community in the Croatian SR are quite complex at the moment, some progress has nevertheless been made compared with the past. Today, these relations are better organized than before and the religious communities are becoming more and more open to our social system of socialist self-management. This was stated today by Ivan Lalic, chairman of the Committee for Relations With Religious Communities of the Croatian SR Assembly Executive Council, at a conference on social questions of religion and the activity of the religious communities in Zagreb.

Speaking about the topical questions of the activity of the religious communities in the Croatian SR, Ivan Lalic stressed that despite the prevalent trend toward the gradual opening up of the religious communities, there still are forces in them that are trying to halt this trend and are ignoring them. However, despite this, the number of priests who behave correctly is increasing and this particularly applies to priests of lower ranks.

On the whole, they do not become politically involved and do not cause excesses, but carry on with their work in the normal manner and within the religious framework, as our Constitution and laws enable them to do. A vast majority of believers have likewise accepted our social system as their own and understand that there can be no way other than the way that follows Tito's path of self-managing and nonaligned peaceful development.

Apart from this, Lalic went on to stress, there are certain negative trends in the activity of the religious communities. Almost all the religious communities have recently pursued a better planned and more systematic activity aimed at spreading their influence. This is a consequence of the process of secularization and of the desire to involve the church politically.

With reference to such activity, Ivan Lalic says, the church does not wish to be responsible for anything and yet at the same time, it wishes to be an arbiter in society, be active outside the religious terms of reference, and be politically involved.

In the majority of religious communities, there is exclusiveness and the desire to impose their own religions as the sole genuine view of the world. In some of them, Ivan Lalic says, a "real hunt" against materialism is in progress, by means of which they wish to impose a religious or ideologically based conflict.

However, we must defeat these intentions and struggle politically, and in doing so must carry out differentiation exclusively on the basis of the kind of attitude adopted to socialist, self-managing, and nonaligned Yugoslavia.

Lalic pointed out that especially regarding the activities of the Catholic and Orthodox Churches, there are situations in which the enemies of our society want to exploit the church for activity in pursuit of their own aims. Nationalist activities are particularly evident, as well as, partly, ties with hostile emigration.

One should not blame the church for such attempts, but should watch to see what attitude the church adopts toward this kind of activity, whether it supports it or distances itself from it.

There are cases, Lalic said, when the church distances itself from such hostile behavior but also supports it. Any such activity of the religious communities must be treated as the activity of the class enemy and one must act in keeping with that because there can be no compromise in this respect, Lalic stressed.

Referring to the recent activity of the religious press, Ivan Lalic particularly dwelt on the writing in the papers GLAS KONCILA and PRAVOSLAVLJE. He said that religious newspapers want to present themselves as political. They are trying to act politically and they try to do so from positions of structures opposed to our society. One should stress that this country's regulations apply to this section of the press as well and that it must behave in keeping with them. "I am even in favor of administrative measures in extreme cases, but we should primarily wage a political battle and unmask such activities." This, he went on to stress, is not an attack on the religious press and on believers, but on politicization, which is more pronounced now that our society is experiencing difficulties.

The basic orientation in our further activity -- especially through the Socialist Alliance as the broadest front of organized socialist forces -- must be a better planned and organized struggle against everything that is negative in the religious communities. This must be done with maximum respect for the constitutionally and legally guaranteed rights and by supporting all the positive processes.

Dr Stefica Bahtijarevic of the Institute for Social Research of the University of Zagreb also spoke at the conference about the results of the latest research into the spread of religion in the Zagreb region.

In a sample of 1,500 people, 45 percent were believers, but even in this category, 24 percent do not accept the church's teaching, but have their "own religiousness." Results also show, Dr Stefica Bahtijarevic said, that the number of irreligious people is 10 percent lower than when this type of research was last carried out about 10 years ago. According to her, these and numerous other data indicate that the crisis of religion exists primarily in the ranks of believers and in their attitude toward religion.

This is particularly pronounced in the case of the traditional type of belief. For example, only 15 percent of the people asked think that one should accept what the church says about family life, particularly regarding the prevention of pregnancy, divorce, and so forth.

Research also shows that only 25 percent of the young people between 18 and 27 declare themselves religious, which is less than previously.

The majority of those questioned also consider the attitude toward faith unessential in regard to the attitude toward society and social developments.

The conference in Zagreb lasted for 2 days and was organized by the town conference of the Socialist Alliance.

RECTOR CALLS PRISTINA UNIVERSITY STABLE IN 1983

LD041544 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0859 GMT 4 Mar 84

[Excerpts] Pristina, 4 Mar (TANJUG) -- In the past 3 years, in other words since the hostile demonstrations from positions of Albanian nationalism and irredentism held to transform Pristina University into a center for more long-term and permanent counter-revolutionary activity, there have been gradual but increasingly important ideopolitical and self-managing changes at this institution, in the spirit of the tasks laid down in the action program of the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee and the political platform of the LCY Central Committee on Kosovo.

Particularly in the past year, according to Pristina University Rector Dr Hajredin Hodza, important successes have been recorded in the process of political stabilization and overcoming critical periods at the university. Through the activity of the LC and all progressive forces and the involvement of the majority of teachers and students, the space for the activity of Albanian nationalists and irredentists and all other enemies has been narrowed. Dr Hodza illustrates this with the fact that for the past year the enemy has not succeeded in carrying out a single action or provoking any kind of excess at the university.

The situation has also improved at the students' center, which Albanian nationalists and irredentists had attempted to use and abuse for their own ends. By forming party organizations and units of defense and self-protection in student dormitories, by the mass involvement of the students in the preservation and defense of the university from nationalistic attacks, and the constant vigilance and activity of the LCY and leadership structures, Dr Hajredin Hodza says, the realization of the evil plans of reactionary elements at the university have been thwarted. It has been shown, he emphasizes, that the university is most secure when it is protected and defended by the progressive students themselves and the working people within it.

Dr Hodza goes on to emphasize that by constant, well-argued exposure of the essence of nationalism and irredentism and of hostile propaganda from abroad, particularly the Stalinist kind from Albania, and by the timely explanation to the students of events and trends in the province, the country, and the world, most students have been brought to their senses and have become convinced that the counterrevolutionary activity in Kosovo was aimed not only against the foundations of Yugoslavia but especially against the university itself, against the vital interests of the province, and the Albanian nationality in Yugoslavia. The awareness and conviction is also growing that Albanian nationalism and irredentism can be opposed by stabilizing the political situation at the university and by achieving successes in production, education, studies, and the economic stabilization of the whole province.

Speaking at greater length about this at the recent celebration of the 14th anniversary of the foundation of the University of Pristina, Rector Hajredin Hodza reinforced his observations with several examples: Teaching has been proceeding normally for the past year; students attend lectures and classes and examinations are taken on time; and the cultural and sport activities of the students have been more intensive.

It is also emphasized at Pristina University that resignations by lecturers and assistants of Serbian and Montenegrin nationality have been halted. It is well known that following the hostile demonstrations 27 lecturers left the university. Now efforts are being made to get them back and the general efforts to secure suitable cadres for teaching in Serbo-Croat are evident. Already 112 lecturers have been taken on for this teaching and the appointment of a further 10 is in progress. In this way, the 178 Albanian lecturers who taught students in Serbo-Croat have been replaced by 114 lecturers of the appropriate nationality. At present, 64 Albanian lecturers still teach in Serbo-Croat to small groups, but at the same time 69 Serbian, Montenegrin, and other lecturers teach students of Albanian nationality. Both the head of the universities, Academician Hajredin Hodza, and the party leaders of this institution, Pristina municipality, and the province, are united in their conclusion that the university must get rid of opportunists as well as those who keep quiet and play safe, those who keep a low profile and await the outcome of the present ideological struggle, those who are in fact hindering the more rapid stabilization of the political and overall situation and who are opposed to the LCY.

KOSOVO SAWP DISCUSSES ECONOMIC TRENDS, CONTROL

LD070459 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1535 GMT 6 Mar 84

[Text] Pristina, 6 Mar (TANJUG) -- The Socialist Alliance of Kosovo will demand that the question of responsibility for not carrying out the aims and tasks established by the resolution on socio-economic development of the province during the current year, as the first stage in the implementation of the long-term program of economic stabilization, be made incisive to the maximum extent in all self-management organizations and communities, delegate assemblies, organs of self-management and also with regard to individuals. For its part, the Socialist Alliance, along with other factors, will fight for the implementation of its constitutional function in the field of social control and will demand, through concrete political action, that accounts be regularly rendered to the working people and citizens about the way in which stands, aims, and tasks of socio-economic development are implemented. Those who are inconsistent and irresponsible toward the implementation of their obligations should be dismissed and replaced by industrious and creative cadres. This was said today at a session of the Kosovo SAWP provincial conference.

Dealing in greater detail with the tasks and obligations of all organized forces in the front, Abdulah Hodza, member of the Presidium of Kosovo SAWP provincial conference, recalled in his introductory report first of all that last year some former negative trends in the Kosovo economy were largely eliminated. Not only has the downward trend in production been halted but last year, despite very difficult conditions, certain positive trends in the overall economic performance were noted.

Social product rose by 1.6 percent and industrial production by 2.5 percent. Exports to the convertible currency areas rose by 32 percent while imports were considerably reduced. All fixed and guaranteed foreign obligations have been settled and the supply of consumer goods has improved. Added to this is the fact that in January this year industrial production in Kosovo rose by 4.1 percent, and exports by 35 percent compared with the same month last year. According to Abdulah Hodza, it can rightly be said that we have begun a stabilization policy.

However, along with this encouraging information, warnings were heard at the session that disruptions in social reproduction -- of which the best indicators are increases in prices, the cost of living, and inflation, as well as lack of liquidity of banks and the economy, a fall in the living standard, and increasing unemployment -- are not being eliminated fast enough.

It was stressed repeatedly at this session that all social subjects, and the Social Alliance, too, must constantly strive for higher production and exports, for exploitation of all resources in agriculture and maximum savings and utilization of installed capacities. The need was also pointed out for the more rapid development of small businesses and for the pooling of labor and resources of collectives in Kosovo with those in the rest of the country, where possibilities exist for broader work involvement and swifter settlement of development problems.

A report on the activity of the Sociopolitical Chamber of the Kosovo Assembly in the last 18 months was also discussed at the session.

SEVEN KOSOVARS SENTENCED FOR HOSTILE PROPAGANDA

AU062056 Pristina Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 6 Mar 84

[Text] The panel of judges of the Prizren District Court, headed by (Orhanri Kasati), leader of the District Court, today sentenced seven persons for hostile propaganda on the basis of Article 133, Paragraph 1 of the Yugoslav Penal Code, of whom four were sentenced for (?violating) our country's prestige on the basis of Article 157 of Yugoslavia's Penal Code.

(Nezi Pajezisi), (Reshat Mustafa), and (Mehi Hasani), from the village of (Randobrav) near Prizren, were sentenced to 3 and 1/2 years' imprisonment each. (Megush Majrami) was sentenced to 18 months' imprisonment, and (M. Shala) to 1 year. The minor K.V. also from the village of (Randobrav) was sentenced to 2 years and 8 months' imprisonment, which he will serve in one of the correction centers. (Hajrullaj Kryziu), from the village of (Retim) in Rahovec, was sentenced to 8 months.

BRIEFS

OIL IMPORTS FROM USSR -- This year, Yugoslavia plans to import some 5.5 million metric tons of oil, 800,000 metric tons of heavy oil, and 550,000 metric tons of oil products from the USSR. [Summary] [Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 27 Feb 84 p 3 AU]